

UNIVERSITY OF WICWIC

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SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1882.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY), CROMWELL ROAD.

SWINEY LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.

Professor H. ALLEYNE NICHOLSON, M.D. D.Sc. F.R.S.E., will deliver a Course of Twelve Lectures, under the above Foundation, on the GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE LOWER ANIMALS, in the British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell-road, beginning on MONDAY, the 13th March, and being continued on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 15th and 16th March, and on the MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and THURSDAYS of the Three Following Weeks. Hour of Lecture, 4 P.M. Admission to the Course, Free.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM,
15, LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS.
OPEN FREE, from 11 to 5 on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS in March, and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS in April, May, June, July, and August.
Cards for Private Days and for Students to be obtained of the Curator, at the Museum.

THE SHORTHAND SOCIETY.—The NEXT MEETING will be held on MARCH 7, at 8, at the City Club, 107, Fleet-street, E.C. Mr. THOMAS ANDERSON will read a Paper on 'The True Theory of Shorthand.'
J. H. M. PESTELL, Secretary.

MUSICAL ASSOCIATION, 27, Harley-street, W.
—On MONDAY NEXT, at 5 o'clock, a Paper will be read by F. E. GLADSTONE, Esq. Mus. Doc. Cantab., 'On Consecutive Fifths.'
JAMES HIGGS, Hon. Sec.

WALTER MACFARREN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, St. James's Hall, Conductor, Mr. Walter Macfarren. —Beethoven's Overture to Leonora (No. 3); Mendelssohn's Overture, Scherzo, Nocturne, and Wedding March ('A Midsummer Night's Dream'); and Walter Macfarren's new Symphony in B flat; Pader's Fantasia Romantica (Violoncello, Signor Patti); Sterndale Bennett's Concerto in C minor (Pianoforte, Mr. Charlton T. Speer); at the Next Concert, Saturday Evening, MARCH 11.—Tickets at popular prices, 5s., 1s., and 7s. 6d.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.—To SCULPTORS and ARTISTS.—THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LIVERPOOL are desirous of obtaining DESIGNS for the Completion in Relief of Twenty-eight Panels on the Facades of St. George's Hall, left in block from the erection of the building. The sizes vary from 4 ft. 4 in. by 4 ft. 4 in. to 6 ft. by 5 ft. 11 in.

On application to the CORPORATION SURVEYOR, Municipal Offices, Liverpool, personally or by post, lithographed plans and other particulars will be furnished.
As it is possible Designs may be sent in by Artists who are not prepared to execute the Sculpture, the execution will form the subject of a separate contract, but, if practicable, the designing and execution should go together.

A Premium of 500 l. will be given to the First in the order of merit; 100 l. to the Second; 50 l. to the Third.
The Council do not bind themselves to carry out any of the selected Designs, nor to employ the author in the execution of the Sculpture.

The Subjects are left to the discretion of the Artists, but some reference to the objects of the building is desirable.

Either Drawings or Models may be submitted; but Competitors must submit not less than Three Designs for the larger Panels, and not less than Four for the smaller.

Drawings to be either in outline or in shaded monochrome, and Drawings or Models made to a quarter of the full size of the Carving.

All Designs to which Premiums may be awarded to become the absolute property of the Corporation, to be used as they may think proper.

The Council will, if they think it necessary, call in professional assistance in the matter of the adjudication.

The Designs to be sent in to Mr. THOMAS SHELMEIER, jun., Corporation Surveyor, addressed as above, not later than 10 A.M. on the 1st of JUNE NEXT.

By order,
Municipal Offices, Liverpool, February 6, 1882.
J. RAYNER, Town Clerk.

ARTS ASSOCIATION, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.
The SEVENTH EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES, in Oil and Water Colour, will be OPENED on FRIDAY, the 5th of May, 1882 (instead of August as in previous years). Works received up to APRIL 24th.

T. R. SPENCE, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—The Exhibition

will OPEN on the 13th. The Class for the Study from the Living Costume Model will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 14th. Instructor, Mr. F. FISK. Visitor, GEORGE D. LESLIE, R.A.—For terms apply to the SECRETARY, at the Gallery, 45, Great Marlborough-street.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—Chromo-lithographs from

Works of the Old Masters, representing in their proper colours various Frescoes by Giotto, Fra Angelico, Perugino, Michael Angelo, Raphael, and other Italian Painters, and Pictures by Van Dyck, Mengs, Albert Durer, Holbein, &c., are sold to the public as well as to members, at prices varying from 10s. to 40s. Priced Lists of all the Publications of the Society, with particulars of Membership, will be sent post free on application at 24, Old Bond-street, London, W.

F. LAMBE PRICE, Secretary.

SHEPHERD BROS.' WINTER EXHIBITION

Includes Pictures by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.; Sir E. Landseer, R.A.; Sir John Gilbert, R.A.; T. Sidney Cooper, R.A.; Herring, Niemann, Noble, Dawson, Syer, Ford, &c.—27, King-street, St. James's; and 6, Market-place, Nottingham.

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LIBRARIANSHIP, &c., VACANT.

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The COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT are prepared to receive Applications for the post of PRINCIPAL LIBRARIAN and SUPER-INTENDENT, which is about to become VACANT.

The successful Candidate will be required to reside in and to take the general superintendence of the Institution. He must not exceed Forty years of age; he must be of good health and active habits; he must not have any other official employment; he must be well acquainted with Librarians' work, and have thorough administrative ability; he must be of good literary attainments; and he must have a competent knowledge of Languages. Salary, 250, per annum, with Unfurnished Rooms, Coals, and Lights.

All applications must be made before MARCH 20th, and on Printed Forms, which will be forwarded to applicants.

Testimonials are not to be sent unless the applicant receives notice that they will be required, and applicants must not canvass the Committee of Management.—All letters to be marked under 'Librarian-ship.'

BRITISH MUSEUM and all PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—Reference made. Copies Extracted and carefully Revised. Translations in all Languages.—Address Mr. Mason, 25, Museum-street, London, W.C.

W. H. HART, Genealogist, TRACES PEDIGREES and SEARCHES RECORDS.—Address Mr. HART, care of Messrs. Adams & Francis, Advertising Agents, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

LITERARY.—A MEDICAL MAN, of some experience, would be glad to CONTRIBUTE Popular Articles on HEALTH and kindred subjects to any high-class Periodical.—State terms to B. A. Cantab., Midland Medical Miscellany Office, 10, Friar-lane, Leicester.

AN OXFORD GRADUATE in Classical Honours, who can read French and German, desires to obtain REGULAR WORK on a Publisher's or Printer's staff.—Address H. W. N., 14, Cecil-street, Strand.

A JOURNALIST (German by birth and education), during the last five years Reporter and Correspondent of several leading Anglo-American Papers, thoroughly acquainted with Modern Languages and Literature, desires LITERARY ENGAGEMENT. Best references.—Address G. G., 10, Bailey-street, Bedford-square.

LEADER-WRITER.—A JOURNALIST, of extensive Editorial experience, possessing highest Credentials, wishes APPOINTMENT as Conservative or Independent Paper. Would undertake the launching of a New Journal.—Address Sec. care of C. Mitchell & Co., Advertising Agents, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

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A CLASS to STUDY the ACTING of SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS is held every MONDAY AFTERNOON at the Quebec Institute, 18, Baker-street, Portman-square, W. The Second Course of Twelve Practices, under the Direction of Mr. WILLIAM POSE, will COMMENCE on MONDAY, March 13th. Terms, One Guinea. Secretary, FREDERICK POSE, Esq.

LAW COPYING OFFICE for the EMPLOYMENT of WOMEN. 2, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn, London.—Established 1860.—To AUTHORS and Others. MSS. and all kinds of WRITINGS COPIED with neatness, accuracy, and despatch. Moderate charges.—Address LADY PRINCIPAL.

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OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

The Council propose to APPOINT a SECOND PROFESSOR in the DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

The Professor will be required to LECTURE on some or all of the following Subjects:—(1) ROMAN LAW; (2) CONSTITUTIONAL LAW and HISTORY; (3) INTERNATIONAL LAW; and (4) SOME PARTS of ENGLISH LAW. Candidates are requested to send in applications and testimonials not later than SATURDAY, the 18th April. Information respecting the emoluments and duties of the Office may be obtained from the Principal.

J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on WEDNESDAY, March 1st, the Council of the University of Dublin will proceed to NOMINATE a PROFESSOR of MORAL PHILOSOPHY. Candidates will please send their Names to the Secretary of the Council or before FEBRUARY 22nd.

By order of the Council,
February 9th, 1882. J. W. BARLOW, Secretary.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, February, 1882.

THIRTEEN SCHOLARSHIPS, varying in value from 25 to 150 a Year, besides a certain number of Free Admissions, will be competed for in JUNE NEXT. These Scholarships are open to Members of the School and others without distinction; Two will be offered for Proficiency in Mathematics. Age of Candidates, from 12 to 16.—Full particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. SELWICK, the College, Marlborough.

THE MASON SCIENCE COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

PROFESSOR OF BOTANY.

THE COUNCIL invite APPLICATIONS, on or before the 28th of MARCH NEXT, for the Appointment, the duties of which will commence on the 1st of May.

Particulars of the Salary and Conditions will be sent on application to the Secretary, Mr. G. H. MORLEY, the Mason Science College, Birmingham, to whom all applications for the Appointment should be sent.

By a Resolution of the Council, Candidates are especially requested to abstain from Canvassing.
J. GIBBS BLAKE, M.D., Balfour.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.

Principal.—REV. T. HAYES HELICHER, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford.

Vice-Principal.—REV. J. NEWTON, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

There are NINE SCHOLARSHIPS tenable at the College, open to Candidates under Fifteen, on the 1st of JULY, of the annual value.—Three of 60 l., Three of 40 l., and Three of 20 l.

A Special Army Class has been in active work for some time. THE NEXT TERM will commence on TUESDAY, May 2nd.

F. W. MADDEN, M.R.A.S., Secretary.

PRINCESS HELENA COLLEGE and HIGH SCHOOL for GIRLS, EALING.

President of the Executive Committee—H.E.H. the PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

RESIDENT LADY SUPERINTENDENT and HEAD MISTRESS REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER NEXT. Fixed Salary 500 l., and Capitation Grant, 10 l. for each Pupil beyond 100, 6 l. 2s. for each Pupil beyond 200. Board and Apartments also found.—Apply for particulars, by letter, to Mrs. JONES, Hon. Sec. Princess Helena College, 8, Margaret's Office, Victoria-street, Westminster.

SHEFFIELD SCHOOL BOARD.

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

The Board require a SECOND INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS. A thorough knowledge of the Working of Elementary Schools is essential, and it is desirable that Candidates should be Graduates of one of the Universities. Salary, 250 l. per Annum.

Forms of application may be had from the undersigned, and should be sent in on or before the 6th March.

Office of School Board, Sheffield, 17th February, 1882.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—An EXAMINATION for

FILLING UP about SIX VACANCIES on the Foundation will be held on APRIL 15th and two following days. For information apply to the CLERK to the Governors, Mercers' Hall, E.C.; or to the School SECRETARY.

EDGBASTON HIGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.

Limited.—WANTED, an ASSISTANT-MISTRESS. Good Arithmetic indispensable. Salary, 100 to 120, according to qualifications.—Applications, stating age, experience, and Certificates, to be sent to the Head Mistress, 263, Hagley-road, Birmingham, not later than MARCH 6.

MEDICAL.—A PHYSICIAN, practising in a

Fashionable Health Resort on the South Coast, Two Hours by Rail from London, can RECEIVE an INVALID or PATIENT requiring Supervision into his well-appointed House. Highest references can be given.—For further particulars apply to L. T. W., care of Messrs. Street Brothers, 5, Serjeant-street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.

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A PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, living near the Crystal Palace, would be glad of a RESIDENT PUPIL whom he could prepare for his Examinations.—Apply for further particulars to J. H. GEAR, Esq., Lordship-terrace, Lordship-lane, East Dulwich, S.E.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on WEDNESDAY, 26th of April next, the Senate will proceed to elect Examiners in the following Departments:—

Examiners.	Salaries.	Present Examiners.
ARTS AND SCIENCE. (Each.)		
Two in Classics.....	200 <i>l</i> .	James S. Reid, Esq., LL.M. M.A. L. Schmitz, Esq., Ph.D. LL.D.
Two in the English Language, Literature, and History.....	150 <i>l</i> .	Prof. Henry Morley, LL.D. Vacant.
Two in the French Language and Literature.....	100 <i>l</i> .	B. P. Buisson, Esq., M.A. Prof. Cassal, LL.D.
Two in the German Language and Literature.....	50 <i>l</i> .	Prof. Althaus, Ph.D. Vacant.
Two in the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, the Evidence of the Christian Religion, and Scripture History.....	70 <i>l</i> .	Rev. W. F. Moulton, D.D. M.A. Vacant.
Two in Mental and Moral Science.....	80 <i>l</i> .	James Sully, Esq., M.A. James Ward, Esq., M.A.
Two in Political Economy.....	30 <i>l</i> .	Prof. H. S. Foxwell, M.A. Vacant.
Two in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.....	200 <i>l</i> .	J. Hopkinson, Esq., D.Sc. M.A. F.R.S.
Two in Experimental Philosophy.....	150 <i>l</i> .	B. Williamson, Esq., M.A. F.R.S. B. W. G. Adams, M.A. F.R.S.
Two in Chemistry.....	200 <i>l</i> .	William Garnett, Esq., M.A. Resolute terms. Resolute Printing Office, 67-69, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, London.
Two in Botany and Vegetable Physiology.....	75 <i>l</i> .	W. T. Thistlethorn Dyer, Esq., M.A. F.R.S.
Two in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.....	100 <i>l</i> .	Sydney H. Vines, Esq., D.Sc. M.A. A. Milnes Marshall, D.Sc. M.A.
Two in Geology and Palaeontology.....	75 <i>l</i> .	Prof. P. M. Duncan, M.B. F.R.S. R. Davies Roberts, Esq., D.Sc. M.A.
LAW.		
Two in Jurisprudence, Roman Law, Principles of Legislation, and International Law.....	100 <i>l</i> .	Prof. W. A. Hunter, M.A. T. Waraker, Esq., LL.D.
Two in Equity and Real Property Law.....	80 <i>l</i> .	W. H. G. Bagshawe, Esq., B.A. Q.O. Vacant.
Two in Common Law and Principles of Evidence.....	20 <i>l</i> .	James Anstie, Esq., B.A. Vacant.
Two in Constitutional History of England.....	25 <i>l</i> .	Rev. Hersford B. George, M.A. Vacant.
MEDICINE.		
Two in Medicine.....	150 <i>l</i> .	W. H. Dickinson, Esq., M.D. C. H. H. Fage, Esq., M.D.
Two in Surgery.....	150 <i>l</i> .	Sir Wm. MacGillivray, M.Ch. M.A. Prof. John Wood, F.R.S.
Two in Anatomy.....	100 <i>l</i> .	H. G. Howe, Esq., M.S. M.B. Prof. Redfern, M.D.
Two in Physiology.....	100 <i>l</i> .	Prof. A. Gamgee, Esq., M.D. F.R.S. P. H. Pye-Smith, Esq., M.D. B.A.
Two in Obstetric Medicine.....	75 <i>l</i> .	J. M. Duncan, Esq., M.D. LL.D. Henry Morris, Esq., M.D.
Two in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.....	75 <i>l</i> .	Prof. E. B. Baxter, M.D. Prof. F. T. Roberts, M.D. B.Sc.
Two in Forensic Medicine.....	50 <i>l</i> .	Prof. G. V. Foote, M.D. F.R.S. Vacant.

The Examiners above named are re-eligible, and intend to offer themselves for re-election.

Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar, with any attestation of their qualifications they may think desirable, on or before Tuesday, March 26th. It is particularly desired by the Senate that no personal application of any kind be made to its individual Members. By order of the Senate.

Burlington Gardens, W.
February 25th, 1882.

GRAY'S INN.—EXAMINATION

FOR THE
“BACON” AND “HOLT” SCHOLARSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Examination for these Scholarships will be held in Gray's Inn Hall on the Sixth and Seventh Days of JUNE NEXT, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m. precisely.

These Scholarships are of the yearly value of 45*l*. and 40*l*. respectively, tenable for Two Years, and are open to every Student of the Bar who on the Sixth Day of June Next shall have been a Member of Gray's Inn for not more than Five Terms, and who shall have kept every Term since his Admission, inclusive of that in or before which he shall have been admitted.

In the Examination for the Scholarships there will be set Two Papers of Questions, viz.:

- 1st. ONE on the CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND to the End of the Reign of George the Second.
- 2nd. ONE on the GENERAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND to the same Date.

And there will also be given to the Candidates Two or more Subjects connected with the Constitutional and General History of England to the above Date, any one of which Subjects a Candidate may select, and on the one which he does select he will be required to write a short Essay.

The time to be allowed for each of these Three Papers will be Three Hours.

Dated This Fifteenth Day of February, 1882.

(Signed) HENRY GRIFFITH, Treasurer.
THOS. C. SANDARS, Examiner.

MONTREUX, LAKE OF GENEVA.—BOARDING
SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—M. and Madame RENKE-WITZ receive into their Establishment LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS for the Study of the French and German Languages with the usual branches of a sound English Education. Pupils of delicate constitution receive special attention. Masters reside in the House. The domestic arrangements secure every home comfort and English diet.

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AN IMPORTANT PICTURE by this Artist; also “Libri Studiorum,” in fine states.—The Free-Press Society, 148, New Bond-street.

POWIS EXHIBITIONS.—One EXHIBITION, of the value of 60*l*. a year, tenable at any College or Hall at either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, is intended to be filled up after an Examination of the Candidates, which will take place at Birmingham, in September.

Candidates are requested to send their Names, Addresses, and Certificates of Education, with Testimonials of Character, on or before the 1st day of August, to CHARLES SEAW, Esq., 1, Flower-de-luce, Temple, London, E.C. Candidates must be Members of the Church of England, Natives of Wales, or of one of the four Welsh Dioceses, under Twenty Years of Age upon the 10th day of October next, acquainted with the Welsh Language, and intending to become Candidates for Holy Orders.

The Candidates will be Examined in Welsh Reading, Composition, and Speaking; the Gospel according to St. Matthew and the Acts of the Apostles in Greek; the First and Second Books of the Illud; the Second Book of Thucydides; the Fifth Book of Xenophon; Xenophoni Anabasis; Cicero de Officiis; and Latin Prose and Verse Composition. Those who fail in Welsh will not be further examined. The Exhibition will be tenable (during Residence) for Four years, by an Exhibitor who at the time of his Election is not legally a Member of either University, and will in his case date from Matriculation; and by an Exhibitor who at the time of his Election is legally a Member of either University, till the close of the Term in which the Degree of Bachelor of Arts is due to the Holder.

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notice has already been taken of the chapters on the Lawrences, that we refrain from giving any extracts from them here. Let it suffice to say that Sir Richard effectually disposes of several popular misconceptions regarding the relations of the two brothers towards each other—misconceptions which have overclouded John Lawrence's memory, even among Anglo-Indians, for nearly a generation; and, moreover, makes him shine forth in truth, as in popular estimation, the real hero of the mutinies of 1857 and the saviour of India, whose fame is the real title to fame of all his contemporaries who bore a worthy part in the momentous events of the time. The prevailing sentiment in John Lawrence's mind, observes Sir Richard Temple, was a love of duty. Though his temper was strong, and on occasions warm, yet in his nature judgment and reason and the sense of righteousness and justice ruled supreme as the dictates of conscience itself. This is what the public recognized when they made a national hero of him.

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"He had a most thankful sense of the aid afforded to him throughout that critical time by Sir Bartle Frere, the Commissioner of Sind, and would declare that had Sind been part of the Panjab, the co-operation for the public safety between the two provinces could not have been more perfect than it was. Indeed, Frere more than once sent reinforcements, especially European soldiers, to support the Panjab, thereby almost denuding Sind, his own province, of troops, and reducing his available forces to a minimum. Notwithstanding occasional differences of opinion between them concerning the management of the Trans-Indus frontier, or other topics, John Lawrence always felt the highest regard and respect for Frere, and deliberately considered him one of the most capable rulers that this generation has produced in India."

Again, speaking of Sir Bartle Frere's interest in pushing the Indian railways, Sir Richard Temple writes of him:—

"Underneath a gentle and composed demeanour Frere had an everwell spring of enthusiasm. Just then also Western India, that is the Bombay Presidency, was bursting into new life; for in that year the civil war in America was beginning. The blockade of the ports in the Southern States was cutting short the cotton supply of England, and that was affecting the exportation of cotton from Bombay. Then whatever would concern Bombay would act powerfully on Western India. If the Government would march with the good time it must improve the communications; so Frere immediately turned his thoughts towards the roads. Road-making in Western India was more than ordinarily difficult, for behind the Bombay city, at a distance of forty miles, there rises the range of the Western Ghât mountains, stretching from north to south for hundreds of miles, and throwing out long spurs, or subsidiary lines of hill, in every direction. How Frere contrived to obtain from the Government of India the grants of money necessary for all the engineering operations then undertaken on the roads, may indeed excite wonder; but.....the means were found. The operations were not confined to large works, for material improvements of all sorts, great and small, were forwarded in every district throughout the country."

Of Sir Bartle's popularity with the native princes and the people of Western India generally Sir Richard Temple observes:—

"They [the princes] fully recognized the kindness of his dealings, and the benevolence of his aims. On his departure they presented him with an address, which without any flattery, or any attempt to ascribe to the British Government merits which could hardly be evinced under the circumstances, exactly stated the measures which he had taken or striven to take for their benefit. They especially adverted to his efforts to provide suitable instruction for their sons, and as a memorial of him they endowed twenty scholarships for the education of young native noblemen.....During the season of prosperity [1862-1865] many native gentlemen, having made much money, desired to give out of their abundance large contributions towards objects of public usefulness and charity. Sir Bartle Frere was ready and earnest to encourage them in such munificence; and indeed there never was a governor endowed with greater aptitude than he for inspiring natives with feelings of generosity and ambition for doing good in their generation. More hospitals, schools, and other public institutions were founded at that time than at any other before or since. Ceremonial meetings were often held to commemorate the founding or the opening of these institutions. Frere was most willing to accept invitations to attend on these occasions, and to deliver speeches of the kind which the natives ever love to hear from the mouths of their rulers. His utterances, proceeding from long and intimate knowledge of the natives, were judiciously calculated to develop the best parts of their character, stimulate all their noblest sentiments, and raise their ideas to the highest attainable standard. He appealed skilfully to the noblest promptings of their nature, and while touching with a gentle finger all the faults in their conduct, kept their uplifted gaze towards the highest standard attainable.....Prosperity, Frere would tell the natives, carries with it infinite responsibilities, and should be signalized by charitable efforts. I remember hearing him warn them that many observers apprehended a speedy decline of prosperity in Bombay; but be the prosperity short lived or permanent, he urged them to make good use of it during its continuance, and reminded them that the best of all possible uses was the provision of resources for good works. He desired that the accession of wealth should be made memorable by deeds done for the benefit of posterity.....The opportunity was to be taken of giving Bombay a series of structures worthy of her wealth, her populousness, and her geographical situation.....The operations were planned deliberately and well begun while Frere was still in Bombay.....They comprise the Bombay Secretariat, the University Library, the Convocation Hall, the High Court, the Electric Telegraph Department, the Post Office, all in one grand line facing the sea. Other buildings in a similar style were built in other parts of the city, such as the Elphinstone College, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Elphinstone High School, the Goeldars' Hospital, Sailors' Home, and others. Few cities in the world can show a finer series of structures; and those who admire the buildings after a lapse of fifteen years may well be reminded that it is to Sir Bartle Frere that Bombay owes the origination and conception of this comprehensive project.....which is now beheld by all English spectators with a feeling of national pride."

As we have intentionally avoided the historical matter of Sir Richard Temple's book, and regarded it chiefly as a collection of character portraits of Anglo-Indian statesmen, we shall say nothing of Sir Richard Temple's own public services in the independent positions he held as Commis-

sioner of the Nagpore Provinces on their first annexation, and more recently as Governor of Bombay. We are bound to add, however, in conclusion, that his book is probably the weightiest contribution towards the history of India during the most critical period of its connexion with England that has yet appeared. It is superfluous to recommend it to the attention of our readers, it will necessarily commend itself, and equally to those who are attracted by the biographical side of history, and those for whom its political aspects have the greatest fascination. No one can possess a more familiar or authentic knowledge of the events of his time than Sir Richard Temple, while the copious extracts we have given will show that he can arrange and state them with skill and effect.

Hesperothen: Notes from the West. By W. H. Russell, LL.D. 2 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THE title of Dr. Russell's last book may puzzle the general reader. He or she may not understand that it conveys the same meaning as the titles of two other books of travel, one by a member of the United States Congress, and another by an Englishman. The one was entitled the 'Sunset Land,' the other the 'Evening Land.' In the present case it would have been better to state on the title-page, as is clearly set forth in the text, that Dr. Russell supplies a narrative of his experience as a companion of the Duke of Sutherland in his hurried trip across the North American continent.

A veteran correspondent like Dr. Russell can scarcely fail in producing a readable work; yet it cannot be noted without regret that Dr. Russell has seldom done perfect justice to himself since he ceased to write for the journal in which he earned his laurels. He either takes less pains now or else he is obliged to accommodate himself to the tastes of an audience less critical than that which he originally addressed. He candidly admits, in the third chapter of the first volume, that his journey "was performed under high pressure almost from the beginning to the end." Now a journey performed "under pressure," like a book written in such circumstances, is as seldom enjoyable as the book is worth reading. In the columns of the *Morning Post* it may have been perfectly appropriate to keep the Duke of Sutherland, his receptions and his doings, in the foreground; to relate the impression which he made upon the people with whom he shook hands and who entertained him with lavish hospitality; and to note with fidelity the number of times upon which the duke attended a muster of a fire brigade which had been held in his honour, or drove the locomotive of the train which carried his party. In the columns of a newspaper these details had a place and an excuse; in the pages of a book they appear as trivial as they are wearisome. It is a pity that, when Dr. Russell formed his letters to the *Morning Post* into a work, he did not say more of the country and people, and less about the duke.

The journey must have been wearisome. The party had an abundance of festivities; indeed, the labour in doing justice to the banquets provided for the

members of it must have been extreme; but no sooner was an interesting place visited than it was quitted. Even the ancient and most interesting city of Santa Fé, in New Mexico, was seen at a gallop. As for appreciating, far less understanding, the new country through which the journey was made, that was all but impossible. Dr. Russell and the party to which he was attached saw as much, and were able to form as good a notion, of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and California, as the traveller can of France and Italy when travelling to Brindisi with the Indian mails. Perhaps it was unavoidable that the managers of the Atchinson, Topeka, and Santa Fé railroad, over which the party travelled with a luxury unknown out of the United States, should have obtained their reward. American railway directors are exacting even when they appear to be liberal in the highest degree. They put on special trains and "extend," to use their own phrase, "the courtesies of the road" to those from whom they hope to get an ample return. Certainly, if such was their calculation, they will not be disappointed when they read certain passages in the ninth chapter of the first volume. Though Dr. Russell disclaims giving any opinion which carries weight, he has, unconsciously no doubt, recorded just the facts which will serve the purpose of the gentlemen whom he found so courteous, and who had a keener eye than he may think to the main chance. Dr. Russell's honesty is beyond cavil, but we fear that his good nature has been turned to an account of which he can form no conception. The journey of the Duke of Sutherland and his party was made the medium of a gigantic advertisement of the railway companies that appeared to the unsuspecting mind of Dr. Russell to be so generous.

When Dr. Russell sent his letters to the *Morning Post* it was almost excusable that they should contain inaccuracies. But no excuse can be urged for many of the mistakes in the letters as revised and presented to the public in these two volumes. An appeal is made in the preface to those critics who may be disposed to censure the author for not supplying much that is novel and for being dull. We readily admit that many novel things are contained in this work and that few dull pages can be found in it. A little care in preparing it for the press would have prevented such slips as "Rocky Range," at p. 232 of the first volume, instead of Raton Range, the slip being the more obvious because it is not repeated at p. 83 of the second, where the place is mentioned again. St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota, has not a population of "nearly 60,000," but of about 20,000 less. In saying that a casual remark about the debt of Minnesota being repudiated was a mistake, Dr. Russell is in error. At present an effort is making to persuade the citizens of the state to cancel the repudiation of their obligations; but no doubt exists as to the fact that they did repudiate them some years ago by an overwhelming majority. To style Mr. Sharon "ex-Senator for Oregon" is wrong. He was Senator for Nevada, and he might have remained senator had he given anything like ordinary attention to his senatorial duties.

Dr. Russell confesses himself puzzled to understand what is meant by the "awful tragedy of the Credit Mobilier." Had he followed United States politics with attention he would have learned that Vice-President Colfax and many eminent United States citizens were charged with being implicated in the Credit Mobilier Company's wrongdoings, and that the result was tragic for them.

We could multiply such minor slips. We prefer, however, to show that when Dr. Russell gives due attention to the subject in hand he displays considerable power as a writer. The following sentence, depicting Mr. Arthur, now the President, and then the Vice-President, of the Union, is to the purpose. It represents him as seen presiding over the Senate:—

"In the chair sat Mr. Arthur, the Vice-President, a massive man in the prime of life, with a large round head and face, whose look gave one the impression that he might be a person of great common sense without any pronounced ability or character, his expression, perhaps, being that of benevolent, sagacious repose."

The account of the late President Garfield, as "transcribed at the moment," is as follows:—

"In appearance the President is striking, of erect, soldierly bearing, above the middle height—in fact, very nearly six feet high—with broad shoulders, and powerful, muscular, well-set frame. His head is large, with a fine frontal development; eyes bright and penetrating, of a mild and kindly expression; the mouth firm, and the jaw, as well as contour can be traced beneath the full rich brown beard shaded with grey, indicative of resolution and strength."

While doing justice to the late and the actual President, Dr. Russell appreciates the merits of General Thomas, one of the best soldiers in the Union army; but, in praising him, he insinuates that General Grant thinks otherwise by writing of Thomas as "one of the best Federal generals (*pace* General Grant and General Badeau)." Now no one has spoken in warmer terms of Thomas than General Grant, as the following published words will testify: "I yield to no one in my admiration of Thomas. He was a fine character, all things considered—his relations with the South, his actual sympathies, and his fervent loyalty—one of the finest characters in the war."

Of Arizona, one of the least-known territories in the Union, Dr. Russell furnishes some interesting details. Its climate is even worse than that of Texas. He says that in Arizona

"during the best part of summer exertion of any kind is impossible. Metal objects cannot be handled without producing blisters; rain scarcely ever falls; and, to keep up the drain of constant evaporation, a man must drink a gallon or two gallons of water a day."

But the citizens of Arizona and New Mexico are as bad as the climate. In the former, out of a population of 9,658, 2,729 could not write and 2,690 could not read.

"Of the total population 2,491 were foreign born, and 2,753 were natives, the rest being coloured or under ten years of age. In New Mexico, out of 91,000 people, 48,000 over ten years of age could not read, and 51,000 whites over ten years of age could not write."

These are Dr. Russell's own figures. They are correct in the main, though they may be open to criticism in detail.

Dr. Russell's chapter on the Indians is

of greater value than the rest of his book. We care more about the condition of the red man in North America than about the banquets at which the Duke of Sutherland was the honoured guest, and the fires which he attended, and the locomotives which he drove. If Dr. Russell had written a few more chapters like the one entitled "The Red Man and his Destiny," his work would be really useful, and would live longer than any reprint of gossiping letters. What is most novel in this account of the red man in the United States relates to the religious creeds brought to bear upon him. The passage is worth transcribing. As Dr. Russell remarks, the Indian who passes through the various agencies will be puzzled as to the best form of belief:—

"The Society of Friends have control of the belief and religious teaching of the Sante and Nemaja Indians in Nebraska, and of the Pawnees in the Indian Territory; to the Methodists are assigned three tribes in California, three tribes in Washington Territory, two in Oregon, three in Montana, two in Idaho, and one in Michigan. The Nevada Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chicasaws, and Seminoles are handed over to the Baptists. The Presbyterians have charge of the Nezperces in Idaho, Uintas in Utah, the Apaches, Pueblos, and two other tribes in New Mexico. The Congregational Church exercises its religious offices among the tribes in Wisconsin, among two tribes in Dakota, and one in Washington Territory. The Reformed Church has its work cut out for it in Arizona amongst four tribes. The Protestant Episcopal Church exercises its jurisdiction over one tribe in Minnesota, six tribes in Dakota, one in Indian Territory, and one in Wyoming. The Unitarians have apparently only one tribe in teaching, the Los Finos in Colorado. The United Presbyterians have one tribe in Oregon; the Christian Union has another in Oregon; the Evangelical Lutheran has charge of the Southern Utes in Colorado; and lastly, the Roman Catholic Church has two tribes in Washington Territory, two in Oregon, one in Montana, and two in Dakota.....The Pawnees are left without any missionaries at all, and, says the Government report, 'are probably better off without them.' And depreciatory remarks are slightly introduced concerning the work at other agencies. On the Devil's Lake Agency the majority of the adults shun the missionaries as they would the gentleman who may be supposed to own the lake by the sides of which they are encamped."

La Fontaine and other French Fabulists. By the Rev. W. Lucas Collins. "Foreign Classics for English Readers." (Blackwood & Sons.)

THERE was certainly no reason why Mr. Collins should not, after the example of many French writers, include an account of other French fabulists in his account of La Fontaine. But it is rather curious that, having adopted this plan, he should have left the account incomplete. Arnault, Andrieux, and Viennet are not so much as mentioned here, though the last-named poet, who valiantly continued an almost extinct tradition to these modern days, is a figure quite curious enough to have ended the book appropriately. This is more than can be said of the rapid eighteenth-centuryisms of Le Bailly, which actually hold that place of honour. Possibly Mr. Collins is following his French predecessors with the exactness of a careful disciple, and halts where they halt; but this docility gives a rather unfinished air to the book.

The interest of the volume, of course, is pretty well concentrated on "Le Bonhomme." None of the other authors treated by Mr. Collins is of much importance except La Motte-Houdart; and the account here given of that curious person is so meagre that no one unacquainted with him is likely to gain from it much idea of his real characteristics. La Fontaine himself (and very properly) has two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of the book; and it is only to be regretted that by multiplying translations, which after all give but a very poor idea of the original, Mr. Collins has not left himself so much space as he should have had for dealing with his author himself. The general effect is not dissimilar to that produced by the volume on Montaigne in the same series, by the same author. This effect is that of a task conscientiously enough performed as far as the immediate subject goes, but marred in its performance by insufficient acquaintance with the general literature which surrounds that subject, and of which it is, indeed, only a part.

Evidences of this insufficiency abound. Thus Mr. Collins quotes the story of Malherbe's brutal discourtesy to Desportes, but oddly enough calls the latter Desportez. It may be said that this is a mere misprint; but this is not likely, for the form in which the story is told, which is a great deal too favourable to Malherbe, shows that Mr. Collins certainly did not take it from the original in Tallemant des Réaux or in Racan's 'Life of Malherbe.' The mention of Marie de France is so curiously introduced as to show pretty plainly that Mr. Collins has not been presented with the freedom of the city of old French literature. He goes through all the usually assigned sources of La Fontaine down to Corrozet and Haudent, and then remarks, "There is one author of much earlier date who may perhaps be called French." Then he tells us that Marie translated fables "in the Romance language." No doubt she did, but certainly ninety-nine out of a hundred of Mr. Collins's readers will suppose the Romance language to be something different from French. Why an author who distinctly says (Mr. Collins knows this) "de France sui," in days when the term was used very strictly, and who writes pure French, should be spoken of as "perhaps to be called French," is a mystery. But all Mr. Collins's medieval references are mysterious. Thus he says, "Though the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Arthurian legend is placed in very strange company, that of Queen Morgiana La Fay," &c. Why very strange company? and why the archbishop particularly? and what Arthurian legend? and why such a barbarous compound as Morgiana La Fay?

If it be thought that this is too minute criticism, we can only say that all these things are fully sufficient evidence of what may be called second-hand treatment, and that second-hand treatment in matters literary is an abomination. Even when Mr. Collins comes to La Fontaine himself he is not quite free from the same suspicion. He talks of 'Psyche' as a "poem," and dismisses it "as a poor imitation of the work of the same name by the Greek writer Apuleius." This is the first intimation we have ever had of the fact that Apuleius wrote in Greek, and

it is very interesting, because his editors, with wonderful unanimity, print him in Latin, and very peculiar Latin too. But what is still more interesting is that the editors of La Fontaine persist, with equal unanimity, in printing the poem of 'Psyche' in prose, though it has occasional verse passages which may amount to a fiftieth part of the whole. The 'Songe de Vaux,' which is of not dissimilar construction, though the prose is less in proportion, is also called a poem by Mr. Collins. It is odd that Mr. Collins does not give the name of La Fontaine's wife; odder that he spoils the point of Molière's celebrated comparative eulogy of La Fontaine by making him call Racine and Boileau "these two gentlemen" instead of "nos beaux esprits" ("these smart friends of ours"); oddest that he appears to know of only two instalments of 'Contes,' when there were at least four distinct and separate ones. However, Mr. Collins is so terribly afraid of the poor 'Contes' that he has probably not taken the trouble to read them. He blesses his stars (the phrase is vulgar, but the only one known to us which expresses Mr. Collins's attitude) that he has only got to do with La Fontaine as a fabulist. This, by the way, may also excuse his eccentricities about 'Psyche' and the 'Songe.' But we venture to think that this is not quite the way in which foreign classics should be introduced to the hapless English reader. At any rate, that suffering creature surely might have the words of Louis when he confirmed the Academy's choice at last, "Vous pouvez recevoir incessamment La Fontaine; il a promis d'être sage." He should surely not be told that Piron "enjoyed the reputation of being the worst poet of his day," even if he is told that Mr. Collins thinks this reputation unfair; and still less should he be told that La Fontaine is "Monarchist to the backbone." The simple fact is that La Fontaine was more independent in his political views than almost any other Frenchman of his day, that his fables are the reverse of complimentary to royalty, and that his outspokenness probably had much more to do than the 'Contes' with his ill success at court.

Very much the best part of Mr. Collins's book is the translation. It is, we presume, his own, and if so he deserves a great deal of credit for it, though we own to a certain scepticism as to La Fontaine's translatableness. The following is not the best piece, but being one of the shortest it is the best to quote:—

A bitch, who felt sore puzzled where to lay
The litter she expected day by day,
Begged of a female friend,
For this occasion only, she would lend
Her kennel as a nursery: she consented,
And both were well contented.
After a while the friend, in terms polite,
Proposed to reassume an owner's right:
Still for a fortnight's grace the mother pleaded—
"A little longer is so greatly needed
To help us all;
Look at these darlings—they can hardly crawl."
Well, she succeeded.
The time soon passed, and still there was no sign
Of turning out; more plainly than before
The owner asked her lodger to resign
The borrowed quarters she could need no more.
This time the creature showed her teeth and said,
"I'm quite prepared to give up house and bed—
If you can turn me out." Her whelps, you see,
Had grown by this time quite as strong as she.

The Education Library.—Old Greek Education.

By J. P. Mahaffy, M.A.—*John Amos Comenius.* By S. S. Laurie, M.A. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

It will not be disputed by any one who reads the first of these volumes that Mr. Mahaffy has peculiar qualifications for dealing with his subject. He has wide knowledge of periods in Greek history, of Greek authors and customs, with which even good scholars are hardly on speaking terms; he has no prejudice in favour of modern and conventional theories, either of education or social life; and he has a genial sympathy with the varieties of human nature, whereby he entirely escapes the charge—often levelled with justice against educationalists—of desiring to shape the world on one mental pattern, and to dogmatize in a sphere where freedom is essential to perfection and even to progress. It is not given to man to be wholly unprejudiced; and if a bias be discoverable in Mr. Mahaffy, it is his rather exaggerated horror of a multifarious culture, and his equally exaggerated admiration of the athletic system at English public schools. The book is perhaps somewhat too positive and peremptory, particularly in critical matters—as where "ingrained Hellenic narrowness" is ascribed to Aristotle, or where Plato is called "unpractical" for one of the most humorous touches in the 'Republic,' and Aristophanes is described as "a blind conservative." All these positions are defensible, but they are superficial and uncritical, and will raise an idea—an unjust idea, we believe—that Mr. Mahaffy's study of these authors has been hasty and shallow. Perhaps the limits of space allowed for each volume of this series cause this brusque and positive tone; it is typical, at all events, of the geniality of the writer that, after this free handling of the chief glories of Greece, he dedicates his volume to the Greek nation in general!

After an introduction, in which the use and limitation of historical parallels in educational matters are stated with admirable clearness and conciseness, and the peculiar utility of Hellenic customs, as specially corrective of our own demerits, conclusively proved, the reader is taken literally to the cradle-side of the Hellenic infant, and thence, after a too brief sketch of his mother and her position, conducted through his childhood, introduced to his games (a curious catalogue), and thence to his more mature and formal education at the day-school and the *palestra*. At this point it is that Mr. Mahaffy makes a comparison, to which we have already alluded, between the Greek physical exercises at the *palestra* and the games of our public school boys and their field sports in the holidays. This parallel is fallacious, for a very simple reason. The Greek physical exercises were compulsory, universal, and taught by an instructor. At our public schools such compulsion as exists is applied by the boys themselves; those most in need of physical exercise, the sedentary and intellectual, soon pass from the sphere in which it is obligatory; those who are naturally prone to overrate the things of the body are encouraged to spend half their time and all their thoughts in athleticism. As to field sports in the holidays, the oppor-

tunities are so unevenly divided as to forbid any comparison between them and the steady, wholesome pressure—drill we had almost called it—of the physical education at the day-schools of ancient Greece.

The exposition of the part played by music in Greek education is by far the most interesting part of the book. Few, we venture to think, will have fully comprehended Plato's warnings ('Republic,' bk. iii., and elsewhere) on this subject until they read Mr. Mahaffy's masterly analysis of the moral and intellectual effects of different styles of music (see especially the long note to pp. 73-5). He is a sound practical authority in this matter, and the devotees and opponents of musical education will alike profit by his words. On one point only he seems to be run away with by his analogy between music and delicious but intoxicating stimulants. He seems to forget that only to rare and gifted natures is music easy. A musical education means a steady intellectual pressure to eight-tenths of those who, were it compulsory, would undergo it. Like poetry, like oratory, it appeals to the emotions through the intellect, not, like stimulants, through the senses. This does not remove its dangers, of course, where the whole mind is concentrated upon it. But the probability that it is an essential part of education seems to us, with all deference to Mr. Mahaffy, stronger than he allows.

In speaking of the Sophists Mr. Mahaffy, as might be expected, scouts the old unfavourable idea of these men, scarcely realizing, it would seem, that in England, at all events, it is hardly ever maintained by competent scholars. Once realize, with Grote, that the Sophists were not a sect, but a profession, and the idea that they were all of one type, morally or intellectually, vanishes like smoke. But it is impossible to read without a smile of approval the pungent and witty pages (89-92) in which Mr. Mahaffy demonstrates the identity between Sophistic teaching in Greece and the journalism of the present day. The only point omitted is this: assuming the completeness of the parallel, was not the unwillingness to commit the entire education of youth to the Sophists, the dislike of them as sole teachers, somewhat more natural than Mr. Mahaffy considers it?

The extreme care and minuteness of the rhetorical system of Isocrates, whom the author regards as "the father of the periodic or oratorical style in all the languages of Europe," is next dwelt upon; and this chapter will interest all who desire to know through what process of word-worship the idea of a rhythmic prose sentence was developed. And thence the reader passes to an elaborate but depreciatory estimate of Plato and Aristotle as theorists in education. This is the only part of the volume that strikes us as slight and inadequate. Mr. Mahaffy persists in measuring Plato's theories by the foot-rule of immediate practicability. Where Plato, estimating his Athenian democracy by an ideal standard, expresses dissatisfaction, and points to attempts elsewhere to obviate such evils, Mr. Mahaffy sees only "somewhat narrow prejudices" and preference of the Spartan ideal. Of the higher logic of Plato—of his counsels of perfection, or "forms of light,"

as Prof. Jowett calls them, on which he would have us look, not instead of, but while, adapting ourselves to circumstances and possibilities—he takes but little heed. But it was not for Plato to talk, as his critic does, of the “splendid Athenian democracy”; the philosopher was concerned not with flattery and admiration, but with improvement. And this Mr. Mahaffy sees clearly enough when he comes to Plato's views on family life. These in their literal sense nobody advocates, but they have clearly been of great service to Mr. Mahaffy in showing him the defects of social arrangements based purely on sentiment, irrespective of consequence. And so, in other matters, it is unjust to call Plato a *doctrinaire* and a hater of liberty. All positive theories would limit liberty if forcibly carried out; nevertheless it is by free and positive theorizing that a free community is guided to try all things and hold fast what is good.

Mr. Laurie has given us a full and even a laborious sketch of a man too little esteemed. Before Mr. O. Browning published the first number of this series it may be doubted if many practical educators in the country took the trouble to know more of Comenius than his name. Yet he was one of the most zealous apostles of education, and particularly of educational *method*, that the world has seen. A humble pastor of the Moravian Brethren, the son of a miller, he was born in 1592, and in the course of his long life of eighty years was ruined four or five times over by religious persecution and the events of the Thirty Years' War. But neither the defects of his early education nor the repeated losses of livelihood, position, books, manuscripts, and all, tamed the energy of this half-instructed, single-minded enthusiast in the great cause of extending and, above all, simplifying education. He was rewarded with an influence highly creditable to him, and even more, perhaps, to his English, Swedish, and Dutch patrons. His connexion with England, indeed, is specially interesting, for his educational ardour appears to have been sustained, if not roused, by the perusal of Bacon's ‘*Instauratio Magna*’; and his great design of a Pansophic Institute, or College of the Sciences, was pressed upon the Long Parliament by Hartlib and others, and really approached fulfilment. Only the growing political complications of the day saved the revenues of “a college in London, Winchester, or Chelsea” from being devoted to the realization of Comenius's scheme, which was to collect and maintain learned men from all nations, and to give them leisure for their special studies, and generally to foster “Pansophy.” Clearly the advocates of the “endowment of research” should build an altar to Comenius.

But the civil war thwarted the whole scheme, and in deep disappointment Comenius left England for Sweden, at the invitation of Ludovic de Geer, a wealthy and enlightened Dutchman, who had settled in Sweden, and who recommended Comenius to the notice of Oxenstiern, “the Eagle of the North,” as he terms him. Under such influence, and against the advice of Hartlib and his English friends, he retired to Elbing, on the Baltic, to complete his didactic labours for improving school methods, especially in the teaching of Latin. Thence he

removed to Lesna, in Poland, and thence to Patak, in Hungary. A subsequent residence at Lesna led to the heaviest loss of his life. In the sack of that town in 1656 he lost his whole property, library, and manuscripts, including his ‘*Silva*,’ or “forest of Pansophic materials”—apparently a laborious encyclopædic collection of philosophic and scientific definitions, the work of twenty years. Ruined, but undaunted, he betook himself to Amsterdam to renew his labours. Here he lived fifteen years, studying and republishing his didactic works. He died, in his eightieth year, in 1671—“a grand and venerable figure of sorrow,” as he is called by Von Raumer.

With regard to his main work, the ‘*Didactica Magna*,’ or ‘Great Art of Teaching,’ Mr. Laurie doubts, and with reason, if it can be made, as a whole, interesting reading. It is the laborious and minute exposition of the one proper way to guide the youthful mind in the path of knowledge. The number of the class, the right order of subjects, the right age for each, the right attitude for the teacher, the right method of questioning, are all laid down as invariable and indisputable. His guide in settling all these things is a fancied parallelism with the operations of nature—indeed, he actually adjusts the duties of the schoolmaster to those of the sun! Justly impatient, as all the learned men of his time appear to have been, with the slow and complex process by which Latin grammar was laboriously taught before the meanings of its terms or the objects they denoted were known, he calls the school “the torture-chamber,” partly from the actual severity of its discipline, but partly from the painful mental cramping that resulted from it. To simplify and methodize the study of Latin and the sciences was his aim; his method would have substituted the monastery or the treadmill for the torture-chamber. That human minds were not homogeneous—that not a method but many methods, that not a fixed order but a judicious variety, were required—seems never to have occurred to him. Freedom was swallowed up in order. Yet undoubtedly, as Mr. Laurie points out, there was genius and insight amid all this pedantry. If education was to prosper, simplification and better method were then its especial needs. He never lost sight of the great truth that to make mental progress as easy as possible is the function of the teacher. He never fell into the error of supposing that difficulty and complexity are wholesome where they can be avoided. The road to learning must be steep, but let us not sow it with thorns. We are not sure that some of his warnings about the “torture-chamber” might not be wholesome even now to those who constructed that bed of roses the ‘Public School Latin Grammar.’ And here and there he has a flash of insight that is almost painfully prophetic, such as the following: “The university should retain only those students who are honourable, industrious, and able. Those pseudo-students who go there to spend money and waste time should not be tolerated.”

There is something about Comenius, not only in the stiff Latin style and recurrence of the same arguments, but in the simple, straightforward devotion, in evil report and good report, to one high conviction, that

reminds us much of Spinoza. Mr. Laurie deserves the thanks of the educational world for his sketch of a remarkable man, whose success, in an unworldly sense, was great, and whose failures are almost more instructive than his successes.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

- One May Day.* By Miss Grant. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)
Love the Debt. By Basil. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)
Jane Caldecott. By J. E. Panton. 2 vols. (Remington & Co.)
Il Signor Io. By Salvatore Farina. (Turin, Roux & Favale.)

“Her lips parted, and she smiled then, a curious, sweet, and very winning smile at him, as if the thing amused and pleased her intensely; but as if, at the same time, she were utterly incredulous of what he had said..... There was a pause. The young man crimsoned warmly as he felt her keen gaze upon his face, and his eyes kindled presently with a curious, rather angry flash in them, as he encountered the soft mockery in her sweet unbelieving smile.”

The pregnant meaning of this curious glance has never been equalled since Lord Burghley's nod. The glancer or smiler is a certain Lady Ridgeway, who consoles herself for her lack of sympathy with her barbarian lord by Platonic intrigues of a multifarious character. There are, however, many redeeming points about her, the best of them being the honest patronage she bestows on the heroine, a simple-minded City heiress, who disappoints her chief supporter, the surviving partner of her father's firm, by a reckless engagement to a lad who has nothing except an ancient baronetcy to recommend him to the commercial mind. Things, of course, go smoothly between these unconventional lovers, and a more sophisticated pair, a certain Lady Blanche and a briefless barrister, make up their minds to follow the sad example. There is little except some doubtful French to object to in a literary point of view, and thin as is Miss Grant's tale, there is nothing other than moral in her cheerfully optimistic view of life.

‘*Love the Debt*’ is a bright and cleverly written novel, which may be recommended as a specific against the tediousness of a wet winter's day in the country. The plot is not strikingly new or ingeniously elaborated, but it is sufficient to connect the lives of the numerous actors on “Basil's” really humorous stage, and it possesses the merit, rare even in the most carefully constructed stories, of leading up to, rather than down from, the culminating point of interest. The heroine, Mabel Masters, is an attractive girl, and her portrait is made the more pleasing by the effective contrasts with the harsh and angular outlines of her father and aunt, and with the sombre background of her home surroundings. Mr. Lawley, the second hero, is also a vigorously drawn parson of the Charles Kingsley type, and the heroism of a life spent in an obscure position among unheroic people is forcibly depicted. At the same time the description of his bachelor household and the pitiable collapse of the masculine mind before the tyranny of a female is as true to nature as it is amusing. But “Basil” is most at home among the poor of the West Riding of Yorkshire,

where his scene is partly laid. The strongly marked character of the Yorkshireman offers plenty of salient features to an observer who has so keen an appreciation for the grotesqueness of life as our author. His graphic sketches are largely made up of the quaint results of matter-of-fact common sense, shrewd judgments, blunt expressions of opinion, and rugged independence; yet he is not blind to the rich vein of latent tenderness, which is none the less valuable for the hardness of the rock in which it is imbedded. Here and there passages and scenes suggest the abuse of the note-book, and poetical quotations are somewhat too lavishly inserted; but these are small faults in a novel which is, on the whole, so successful, and which is pervaded throughout by so wholesome a tone of feeling.

'Jane Caldecott' is dedicated to the author's father, Mr. Frith, R.A. It is described as a story of cross purposes, but it is, perhaps not unnaturally, a little difficult to understand what the purposes are, and how they are to be considered "cross." The heroine eventually marries a man who loved her sister; but she does not seem to have loved him much before the marriage, and afterwards her only anxiety was to be assured that he had come to love her. Meanwhile the sister had married a very rich man, and shown a very straight purpose in so doing. Indeed, one may say that if there is a point where the author has strained nature in her story, it is in making the characters pursue and attain their ends too directly. Their motives are too simple, their characters too transparent. The heroine carries bluntness and straightforwardness to a disagreeable excess; her sister does the same with heartlessness and duplicity. The male characters are not well drawn. They are little more than lay figures. The description of life at Minsterham, a thin disguise for York, is better. At York the author seems to be on familiar ground, and, as usual when a person writes from actual observation, Mrs. Panton succeeds here in giving her story an interest which, on the whole, it certainly lacks. Her style is at times lively, but it is disfigured by very long sentences in which the variation of topics leaves the reader in hopeless confusion. The chief defect in the book is an apparent uncertainty of aim. If the author's own purpose had been more definite, possibly the cross purposes in her story would have been more obvious.

Salvatore Farina is making for himself a fair name in Italy with his small *genre* pictures of domestic life. In 'Il Signor Io' he furnishes us with another careful miniature. A graceful, not uncommon theme is here treated in a decidedly original manner. The story of how Marc Antonio Abate's daughter married without his consent, and how the ultimate reconciliation was brought about, is told with delicate humour, gentle pathos, and sympathetic observation of human nature, in the playful, suave style that Farina handles with such rare literary skill.

PHILOLOGICAL BOOKS.

MR. SPURRELL'S *Practical Lessons in Welsh in Imitation of the Natural Method of Learning to Speak a Language* (Carmarthen, Spurrell) is a useful and handy little book. It may be recom-

mended to the student of Welsh provided he pay no attention to the word-for-word translations into English sometimes given in it, for nothing could be more perverse. They are not necessary; but if Mr. Spurrell thinks proper to give them he ought to understand the elements of Welsh philology. Thus, for instance, at p. 117, *er gwaethaf* is not in any sense "though worst," for *er* is a preposition, meaning literally for, or in spite of. Or take this, on p. 119: *a wnevch chi ddarllen pennod*. The word-for-word rendering is, "will make you read chapter." But why "make" rather than "do," unless the object is to give as laughable a rendering as possible? That, however, is nothing as compared with the treatment of the so-called Welsh infinitives, which, as every scholar knows, are verbal nouns taking the genitive case after them of the words which would be parsed mostly as objectives in English; but as there are no case-endings in Welsh, there is nothing formally to mark the genitive except its position. If, then, Mr. Spurrell must needs turn this into English it should be done correctly; for instance, *darllen pennod* is not "read chapter," but "the reading of a chapter," or, better still, "a chapter's reading." The important point to be explained to the pupil is that where the cognate verb is a transitive one, the genitive is always what is termed an objective genitive: this is the key to the whole thing. Mr. Spurrell, however, has another way of dealing with his infinitives at p. 111, where he renders *cevais fy ngeni* by "had I my born"; which, if we use the verb he has chosen, ought to be "I had my birth," or, if he likes, "I had my bearing," that is, with due regard to the objective genitive, the bearing of which I was the object. What "my born" may be supposed our comprehension. The Welsh language is most logical and subtle, but it appears in this little book in quite another light, and we would beg of the author to read again the remarks of the editor of the *Revue Celtique* in the first volume of that publication, p. 280. From it we find that Mr. Spurrell, in his grammar of the Welsh language published in 1870, believed there was no room for great originality in a work of the kind, as so many had written on the subject, and as the principles of the language continued the same. It would seem that he is of the same opinion still, and that Welsh grammarians are, philologically speaking, past reforming.

The second part of the interesting story of the *Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne* has lately been issued by the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language at the price of one shilling and sixpence. The publishers are Messrs. Gill & Son, of Dublin. We have nothing to add to what we said *à propos* of the first part; but we may repeat that it will be found a handy and convenient book, which may be recommended for its accuracy to all who wish to acquaint themselves with one of the most remarkable stories in the great storehouse of Irish literature.

Comparative Grammar of the Languages of Further India: a Fragment; and other Essays. The Literary Remains of the late Capt. C. J. F. S. Forbes. (Allen & Co.)—A scientific and comprehensive work on the languages of Further India remains yet to be written. Meanwhile we are bound to welcome any contribution towards a comparative analysis of that class of languages, more especially if it is the outcome of studies and observations carried on during a residence among, at least, some of the peoples and tribes whose vernaculars that class comprises. The late Capt. Forbes enjoyed exceptional opportunities for becoming thoroughly familiar with Burmese, and for making himself also more or less practically acquainted with other tongues spoken in British Burma. His work on Burma, published in 1878, which dealt chiefly with native customs and folk-lore, showed how deeply he had entered into the life and spirit of the people among whom he had been living for nearly twenty years. In engaging, at the instance of

some friends in England, to write a book on the Indo-Chinese languages, he might perhaps feel, from lack of a special philological training, that he was treading on less familiar ground; still he undertook the task, since, as he says in the preface, no one else was, or seemed to be, inclined to undertake it. His only previous ventures in the same field were two papers in the tenth volume (N.S.) of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 'On the Tibeto-Burman Languages' and 'On the Connexion of the Mōns of Pegu with the Kōles of Central India.' In both he had proved himself not incompetent to treat certain linguistic questions on a broad philological basis. In a passage of the book under notice, in which he endeavours to disprove that the Kōlarian races are linguistically more or less closely connected with the Mōns of Pegu, he formulates his views as follows: "That certain affinities may be traced between the Kōlarian and Mon-Anam languages is true; but when we compare the structure of these tongues, the radical differences are too great and important to admit for a moment of an attempt to classify them under one head, or of a supposition that the one exerted on the other more than a slight and temporary influence of contact." When Capt. Forbes died he had not proceeded much beyond the elaboration of the preliminary essays on the history and ethnology of the Indo-Chinese tribes and the classification of their languages. Had he lived to complete his book, he would have considerably revised and added to the few linguistic chapters now before us. As it is, some of the most important features of the group have scarcely been touched upon. Thus, in the chapter on the alphabets—all of them, with the exception of the Anamese, of Indian origin and arranged on the Indian system—the author barely hints at the fact of their being utterly unfit and inadequate to express all the phonetic elements of those languages, and at the hopeless confusion, especially in the palatal series and the sibilants, which has resulted in consequence. The tones, too, would have required throughout the most careful and minute treatment. They modify and multiply (in some languages, as in Shan, almost indefinitely) vocalic utterance, with which the meaning of a word is indissolubly connected, and are an even more important factor in the comparative grammar of the Indo-Chinese languages than Greek and Sanskrit accents are in that of the Indo-Germanic languages. It is only by reference to the cognate vernaculars, which are richer in their tones than the Burmese, that we can satisfactorily account for the fact that the word *kouk* in the last-named language has the three meanings "rice-plant," "to be crooked," "to take up"; there are, in fact, three separate roots *kouk*, differentiated by tones in the cognate languages. Another very interesting feature in Burmese, traces of which may possibly be found in some of the other languages of Further India, is the conversion of a neuter verb into a transitive by the symbolical process of aspirating the initial consonant of the root; e.g., *nit*, to be sunk, *hnit*, to immerse; *kya*, to fall, *hkya*, to cast down. Looking at the large field of research, every part of which to the philologist is virgin soil, we must confess that the time appears to us to have hardly arrived yet for any man, be he ever so competent, to elaborate a comparative grammar of all or even of the principal languages of Further India. We should have been content and thankful had Capt. Forbes given us a comprehensive grammar of the Burmese language only with reference to the cognate tongues, such as the Khyeng. He would then, among other good things, have informed us also of the real import of the various so-called expletive and euphonic affixes, which we have been taught to consider as meaningless, but each of which has its palpable and distinct function in the language.

MR. W. E. MAXWELL, the Assistant-Resident at Perak, has just published, through Messrs.

Trübner & Co., *A Manual of the Malay Language, with an Introductory Sketch of the Sanskrit Element in Malay*. The author—taking as his model the Hindustani manual of the late Prof. Forbes—has endeavoured to supply a work which shall be at once an elementary grammar and a compendium of words and sentences, to teach the colloquial dialect while also explaining grammatical rules. These objects seem to have been fairly realized, and those who may be going for the first time to the Malay districts will find this book a convenient one to read during the voyage. The work has been printed with an accuracy not too common among the compilers of vocabularies of native languages; at the same time the transliteration adopted would fail in many cases to convey the true sound of the word denoted to one who had never heard a Malay speak. The hints interspersed among the lessons intended for more advanced students are useful; one, which is also amusing, warns the reader to take notice “of the common native habit (not one to be imitated by Europeans learning the language) of inserting in a sentence words which have no meaning to fill a temporary hiatus while the speaker is thinking of his next word.” Such words are even recognized by Oriental grammarians as “prop-words” or “pillow-words.” The introduction might have been abbreviated without detracting from the general usefulness of the book. This introduction deals with the origin of the Malay language, and discusses the “Sanskrit element” in that form of speech. On these topics the opinions of Mr. Logan are cited; but Mr. Logan, though an authority, is one whose hypotheses are open to serious criticism, and his views should not be forced on beginners. “The Sanskrit element,” too, is an expression which must give us pause. Mr. Maxwell would be doing good service in a subsequent edition of his book if he were to examine this question of Sanskrit elements a little more thoroughly. Sanskrit means one thing, but Pali means another. Mr. Maxwell never mentions Pali; he speaks of Brahminism as having once prevailed among the Malays, and attributes the introduction of Sanskrit words to the influence of Hindus, but the Buddhists are ignored; and yet it would be essential to a right understanding of the question to first distinguish between those words which are clearly Sanskrit and those which, though described as “Sanskrit,” are in reality Pali.

DR. TH. ZACHARIE, of the University of Greifswald, has just brought out a scholarly edition of the *Ācāvatakoṣa*, probably the oldest Sanskrit dictionary extant, as it is older than the ‘Amara-koṣa.’ The edition is accompanied by an interesting introduction on the manuscripts and other materials on which it is based, the age of *Ācāvata* and the peculiarities of his work, as well as by a valuable critical and explanatory commentary and a full index.

MR. POSTGATE deserves much credit for having brought out the first volume of the *Transactions* of the Cambridge Philological Society. Of course the papers are of varying merit, but some are of high value. Mr. Jackson contributes important comments on Aristotle, Prof. Mayor displays his usual learning in dealing with Latin lexicography, Mr. Verrall guesses brilliantly about the Attic tragedians, and Mr. Postgate himself writes about the Latin elegiac poets. Mr. Skeat furnishes several notes of interest on English philology. Of the papers dealing with classical philology, Mr. Fennell's are the most important. A valuable feature of the volume is formed by the summaries ‘Homer in 1880,’ ‘Plato in 1880,’ &c., furnished by Mr. Leaf, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Postgate, and Mr. Nettleship. These are so excellent that it is to be hoped they may be continued and multiplied.

We understand that the missionaries of the Livingstone Congo Mission contemplate publishing a grammar of the Fyote or Congo language, of which little is known. It belongs to

the great Bantu family. Two centuries ago, when the Portuguese power flourished in these regions, Brusciotius di Vetralla, a Jesuit, published a grammar of the Congoese in Latin, but the book is rare. Copies which exist in the British Museum and at Rome have been examined, but the contents are found not to be of much use.

MENTION has already been made of the grammar of the Boondei language by the Rev. Mr. Woodward and that of the Rubaga language by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, which are being published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Both these languages are of the Bantu family, and have been hitherto totally unknown.

We can now merely mention the publication of the first volume of an elaborate work on English metres, *Englische Metrik*, by Prof. Schipper, of Vienna (Williams & Norgate). This instalment deals with Old English metres in a most elaborate manner.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER & Co. have just issued a *Catalogue of Dictionaries and Grammars of the Principal Languages of the World*, intended as a guide to students, booksellers, and librarians. It is a handsome octavo, comprising some 3,000 titles, with dates, places of printing, and prices. The work is not intended to be a general bibliography of linguistics, for that would fill several volumes and embarrass the student by its bulk and variety; but it is a far more complete catalogue than has hitherto been given to the public of such grammars and dictionaries—in above 500 languages and dialects, of all parts of the world—as are still in commerce and can readily be procured in London at about the prices affixed. One or two slight slips may be noted. The ‘Spanische Sprachlehre’ of Foerster has been finished. A new edition of Liddell and Scott's ‘Lexicon’ might have been noted as on the eve of publication. The work is, however, usually well up to date. For instance, Jaeschke's new ‘Tibetan Dictionary’ is mentioned.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

As Lord Dufferin's diplomatic duties are likely for some time to come to leave him fewer opportunities than he has hitherto had of proving his capacities as a public speaker and a parliamentary debater, there is good reason for the issue of the selection which Mr. Murray has published under the title of *Speeches and Addresses of the Right Honourable Frederick Temple Hamilton, Earl of Dufferin*, edited by Mr. Henry Milton. The series opens with a lively after-dinner speech, delivered in 1847, when Lord Dufferin was barely out of his teens, to his Irish tenants, and indicating the liberal and independent views held by him from first to last concerning the responsibilities of Irish landlordship; and it closes with another after-dinner speech, delivered in 1879 at a Reform Club banquet in honour of his return from Canada and of his appointment as ambassador to the Russian Court. Among the longest and most important speeches are those with which he supported in the House of Lords the Irish Church Bill, the Peace Preservation Bill, and the Irish Land Bill introduced under Mr. Gladstone's first administration, in which he held office; and more than half of the number, spoken in Canada, touch on several of the most interesting social and political problems presented to him during the six years of his viceroyalty. Thus the volume enables the reader to follow Lord Dufferin through nearly the whole of his public career and furnishes us with a brilliant panorama of his views on a great variety of questions. If anything, the panorama is almost too brilliant. Lord Dufferin, though not very often heard in the House of Lords, held in it a high reputation for his graceful delivery and vigorous rhetoric. He was no less skilful in addressing more promiscuous audiences in Canada and elsewhere, and perhaps his popularity in the

Dominion was due quite as much to the tact with which he convinced all listeners at banquets and public meetings of his knowledge of colonial affairs and his sympathy with colonial interests as to the energy and shrewdness with which he applied himself to the graver duties of his office. As we turn the pages in which his often admirable exercises of oratory are brought together, however, we are dazzled as by a display of fireworks. One sentence, here and there, like the following is delightful; but to enjoy a score of them at a sitting the reader needs the wine and the walnuts that accompanied them when they were first delivered: “Like a virgin goddess in a primeval world, Canada still walks in unconscious beauty among her golden woods and by the margin of her trackless streams, catching but broken glances of her radiant majesty as mirrored on their surface, and scarcely reckes as yet of the glories awaiting her in the Olympus of nations.” Of Lord Dufferin's Irish speeches, even those only twelve or thirteen years old, the interest is chiefly historical, the proposals that he put forward having already been superseded by others which, perhaps fortunately for his loyalty to the Government of to-day, his present relations with it do not oblige him to defend or criticize. It is different with the Canadian speeches, which rarely touch on controversial ground, and from which most readers may derive a good deal of insight into the conditions of Transatlantic society. The volume, moreover, contains several interesting addresses on miscellaneous subjects, such as a compliment in French to the members of the Comédie Française who dined at the Crystal Palace in 1871, and an address in Greek to the fellows of McGill College, Montreal, delivered in 1878. Perhaps the gem of the whole collection is a notably graceful speech on the occasion of the Scott Centenary banquet at Belfast in 1871.

As publishers for the Cobden Club, Messrs. Cassell have issued a series of substantial essays on *Local Government and Taxation in the United Kingdom*, ably written and well stored with useful information as well as with competent criticism on the two chief subjects with which the Government proposes to deal in its legislative measures for the current session. The Hon. G. C. Brodrick's “Local Government in England” is a concise review of the various and often confusing arrangements for the management of county and municipal affairs which reformers are anxious to amend; and parts of the same subject are enlarged upon by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Mr. C. T. D. Acland, Mr. Bunce, and other writers, Mr. Rowland Phillips's “Local Taxation in England and Wales” being an unusually readable exposition of a somewhat dry theme. The longest essay in the volume is a tolerably exhaustive treatise on “London Government, and how to Reform It,” by Mr. Firth, the member for Chelsea, who here sets forth very boldly the various civic changes which he is anxious to promote.

ANOTHER and smaller publication of the Cobden Club is Mr. Augustus Mongredien's *Pleas for Protection Examined*, a clever little string of arguments, not overladen with statistics, against what the author—forgetting that, if it is really so, arguments are hardly needed—calls “a defunct fallacy which no amount of political galvanism can resuscitate.”

THE Committee of the Doncaster Borough Free Library report that the townspeople take an increasing interest in the library and news-room. The proportion of works of fiction issued is not quite so great as in former years, and is not above the average of other towns; and, say the Committee, “when it is remembered that Doncaster is a town not furnished with many varied and innocent means of recreation for its people generally, the proportion of works of fiction read is not alarming.”

We have on our table *The Diary of an Idle Woman in Sicily*, 2 vols., by F. Elliot (Bentley),

—*Abraham Lincoln*, by R. Blanchard (Wheaton, U.S., Blanchard),—*Elementary Physiography*, by A. Findlater (Chambers),—*An Introduction to Determinants*, by W. Thomson (Simpkin),—*The Encheiridion of Epictetus*, translated from the Greek by T. W. H. Rolleston (Kegan Paul),—*Greek Wit*, Second Series, by F. A. Paley (Bell),—*Twenty Selected Essays of Elia*, by C. Lamb (Dublin, Pensonby),—*On Chorea*, by O. Sturges (Smith & Elder),—*The Herring and the Herring Fishery*, by J. W. de Caux (Hamilton),—*Bulbs and Bulb Culture*, Vol. II., by D. T. Fish (Gill),—*Proceedings of the Holmesdale Natural History Club, Reigate, for 1879-80* (The Club),—*Miscellaneous Essays*, by W. R. Greg (Trübner),—*War, Waves, and Wanderings*, 2 vols., by F. Francis (Low),—*The Victoria Cross in Afghanistan*, by Major W. J. Elliott (Dean),—*Gallant Sepoys and Sowars*, by Major W. J. Elliott and Lieut.-Col. Knollys (Dean),—*Step by Step*, by M. A. Paull (National Temperance Depot),—*The Knight and the Dwarf*, by C. Mills (Chatto & Windus),—*Hillsland*, by F. H. Morgan (Griffith & Farran),—*My First Holiday*, by C. H. Dall (Boston, U.S., Roberts),—*The Major's Big-Talk Stories*, by F. B. Crofton (Warne),—*Our Folks*, by A. Giberne ('Hand and Heart' Office),—*Young Days*, Vol. VI. (S.S.A.),—*The Day of Days Annual*, 1881, by Rev. C. Bullock ('Home Words' Office),—*Home Words*, 1881, by Rev. C. Bullock ('Home Words' Office),—*Bennie, the Breadwinner*, by N. Hellis (Glasgow, Marr & Sons),—*Bits of Life* (Trübner),—*Dew-Drops* (Mowbray),—and *Sparks of Light*, by Madame G. de Witt (Masters).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Mahaffy's (J. P.) *The Decay of Modern Preaching*, 3/6 cl.
Smith's (John) *Natural Truth of Christianity*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Law.

Browne's (G. L.) *Narratives of State Trials in the Nineteenth Century*, First Period, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 26/ cl.
Dickinson's (R.) *Summary of the Rules and Procedure of Foreign Parliaments*, 8vo. 8/ cl.
Mackay's (H. W. B.) *Concise Practical Treatise on Law of Property*, 8vo. 25/ cl.

Fine Art.

Audley's (W. and G.) *Polychromatic Decoration as applied to Buildings in the Medieval Styles*, folio, 80/

Poetry.

Temptation of Jesus (The), a Poem, by an Associate of the Victoria Institute, 16mo. 2/6 cl.

Philosophy.

Browne's (B. P.) *Metaphysics, a Study in First Principles*, 12/6

History and Biography.

James's (Right Hon. Sir W. M.) *The British in India*, edited by his Daughter, M. J. S. Schwabe, 8vo. 12/6 cl.

Philology.

Demosthenes' *Oration on the Crown*, with an English Translation, Introduction, &c., by F. P. Simpson, 10/6 cl.
Muller's (Dr. A.) *Outlines of Hebrew Syntax*, translated and edited by J. Robertson, 8vo. 6/ cl.
Palmer's (E. H.) *Simplified Grammar of Hindustani, Persian, and Arabic*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Wollaston's (A. N.) *An English-Persian Dictionary*, 8vo. 25/

Science.

Harrison's (W. J.) *Geology of the Counties of England and of North and South Wales*, 8vo. 8/ cl.
Murrell's (W.) *Nitro-Glycerine as a Remedy for Angina Pectoris*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

General Literature.

Arnold's (M.) *Irish Essays and Others*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Ballou's (S.) *Tea Industry in India*, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Broome's (Rev. J. H.) *The Astral Origin of the Emblems*, 7/6
Lathrop's (G. F.) *In the Distance, an American Story*, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.
Leopardi's (Giacomo) *Essays and Dialogues*, translated by C. Edwards, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Oxley's (L.) *Annunziata Grimani*, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.
Powell's (H.) *Ewart Conroy*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Stephens (G.) and Cavallius's (H.) *Old Norse Fairy Tales*, 4/6
Stevenson's (R. L.) *Familiar Stories of Men and Books*, 6/ cl.
Wall's (E. Cant.) *Ireland under the Land Act*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Wood's (P.) *Rydale, or Before and After Culloden*, a Novel, 5/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Acta et Decreta Conciliorum Recentiorum, Collectio Lacensis, Vol. 6, 16m.
Assemanus (J. S.) *Series Chronologica Patriarcharum Antiochiæ*, 4m.
Editione Romana (De) *Codicis Vatican*, 1m. 60.
Lagarde (P. de) *Die Griechische Übersetzung d. Alten Testaments*, 3m.
Opera Patrum Apostolicorum, ed. F. X. Funk, Vols. 1 and 2, 18m.
Psalmen (Die), übersetzt u. erläutert v. S. R. Hirsch, Part 1, 4m. 50.

Fine Art.

Caspar (L.): *Möbelstücke aus dem 15-17 Jahrh.*, 10m.
Töpfer (A.): *Möbel f. die Bürgerliche Wohnung*, Part 1, 2m.

Drama.

L'Arronge (A.): *Dramatische Werke*, Part 6, 4m.

History.

Baumgarten (H.): *Vor der Bartholomäusnacht*, 5m.
Roget (C.): *Une Eglise Calviniste au XVIème Siècle*, 10m.
Rothan (G.): *L'Affaire du Luxembourg, le Préluce de la Guerre de 1870*, 7fr. 50.

Geography and Travel.

Rülf (J.): *Drei Tage in Jüdisch-Russland*, 1m. 20.

Philology.

Braune (T.): *Usus Particularum apud Plautum et Terentium*, 1m. 60.

Science.

Harlachner (A. R.): *Die Hydrometrischen Beobachtungen in den Jahr. 1877-1880*, 2 vols. 6m.
Harlachner (A. R.): *Die bis Ende 1879 ausgeführten Hydrometrischen Arbeiten*, 4m.

General Literature.

Dewall (J. van): *In die Fremde*, Roman, 5m.

STORNELLI AND STRAMBOTTI.

[In the following attempts no pretence is made of reproducing or imitating the spirit of the Italian songs, save, perhaps, in the second *strambotto*. But the forms are sufficiently beautiful to deserve a chance in English verse.]

I. FLOWER of the vine!

I scarcely knew or saw how love began;
So mean a flower brings forth the sweetest wine!

II.

I said, "My love is like a basil-flower,
And none will see it, pallid and minute;
For lo! the roses hang from every bower,
The pomegranates bow down with scarlet fruit."
"Upon the ledge," you said, "for every hour,
We plant not these, we plant the basil-root;
The sweet of roses is too near a sour,
Too deep their red, with every mood to suit."

III.

Flowers in the hay!

My heart and all the fields are full of flowers;
So tall they grow before the mowing day.

IV.

Woe's me; my daily bread is scorn and woes;
What have I done, Heaven is so wroth with me?
If on the waves I cast the frailest rose
It sinks down to the bottom of the sea,
And lightly swims the lead another throws.
Sloes on my vine, blight in my olive-tree,
The honey I eat is bitter-sour, God knows;
And all my life is turned to misery.

V.

Rose in the rain!

We part; I dare not look upon your tears—
So frail, my Love, so white, they shatter and stain.

A. MARY F. ROBINSON.

PROF. MASSON'S MONOGRAPH ON DE QUINCEY.

13, Paternoster Row, Feb. 27, 1882.

VERY little need be said by me in reply to Prof. Masson's letter in your last number. I lay no claim to copyright in the public facts of a man's life; but when the professor boldly asks if I claim a copyright in that portion of the facts of De Quincey's life in which my father happened to participate, I reply to borrow a phrase from 'The Colonel', Why, certainly,—as far as hitherto unpublished reminiscences and correspondence are concerned; and that is the point at issue.

Prof. Masson admits that he has made free use of the material in the 'Life of De Quincey' by Dr. Japp, which is my property, but has adroitly condensed it in his own words, which he seems to think exonerates him from the charge of piracy, although I cannot see it in that light. He asks in what more legitimate way I think he might have used my father's reminiscences; to which I reply that the only legitimate course would have been to have left these reminiscences and other material where they were first published; they were quite accessible to the public in their original form, and in no way required Prof. Masson to come along and hash them up.

Prof. Masson's rigmarole about the way in which he gathered his material is just so much dust thrown up to endeavour to cover his delinquency, as not one of the trivial circum-

stances he seeks to make so much of has the slightest connexion with the matter at issue. Nor am I disposed to "take his word for it" that the fact of his having boiled down a large portion of my book and offered it to the public for half-a-crown is likely to benefit me.

JOHN HOGG.

CAXTON AT WESTMINSTER.

King's College, London, Feb. 24, 1882.

It is a question of no little interest under what circumstances the first printing press of England came to be set up in Westminster. Did it owe its position there to the favour and patronage of the Church, represented by the abbot? Or is its presence to be explained in a quite different way? The former has been the common belief. The late Dean of Westminster, for instance, takes it for granted that Caxton was indebted to the abbot for the quarters he occupied; no other idea occurs to him. See the eloquent passage at the end of chapter v. of his admirable 'Memorials.'

But Mr. Blades has shown reason for supposing that Caxton's settling in Westminster may have had nothing whatever to do with the great ecclesiastical establishment there. Mr. Blades has shown that the Mercers' Company rented certain tenements from the abbot; and he plausibly conjectures Caxton's "being a Mercer may possibly have had some connexion with his choice." "It is unlikely," is his conclusion, "that Caxton went to Westminster by invitation of the abbot, or that he occupied any place within the church itself, or that he stood in any other relation to the abbot than that of tenant."

I wish now to note what seems to be a support of Mr. Blades's view. There may be nothing in it, but at all events it deserves investigation and proving to have nothing in it. Mr. Blades tells us that amongst the tenements held of the abbot by the Mercers was one called 'The Pye,' the locality of which is not mentioned. Now close by the spot where it is certainly known that Caxton's press stood I find a street called Old Pie Street; and it is impossible not at once to conjecture that in this immediate neighbourhood was "The Pye" tenement, of hitherto unknown locality, held by the Mercers, and that, in fact, Caxton's residence in Westminster was due to the Mercers holding property there—that he was the tenant of the Mercers' Company, and not of the Abbey.

Stow gives us such precise information as to the site of Caxton's press that there is no room for doubt on that point. He says it was erected in the "Elemosinary or Almonry, now corruptly called the Ambry, for that the alms of the Abbey were there distributed to the poor." Here stood "an old chapel of St. Anne." (The Lady Margaret's almshouse close by for poor women was founded after Caxton's arrival—after his death, indeed.) A little beyond the Almonry to the west was the Orchard. See map of Westminster Abbey and its precinct about A.D. 1535 in Stanley's 'Memorials of Westminster Abbey,' or that in Scott's 'Gleanings from Westminster Abbey.' (Possibly the Dean's map is derived from the same source as Sir Gilbert's—"a map of Westminster, undated, but probably of the time of Queen Elizabeth, in the possession of the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott.")

Now, in Stanford's Library Map of London and its Suburbs, ed. 1877, may be found all together Orchard Street, St. Ann's Street, and Old Pye Street. Of the origin of the names Orchard Street and St. Ann's Street there can be no question. May not Old Pye Street be so called after 'The Pye,' that tenement held by the Mercers?

The name Pie itself may probably be derived from the old word meaning rules of the church service; see it in the Book of Common Prayer in the section "Concerning the Service of the Church." On this same spot Caxton sold "Pies

of two and three commemorations of Salisbury use" (see Blades's 'Caxton,' p. 72, ed. 1882).

It may be possible, perhaps, to procure further light as to this Old Pie Street. If the name can be shown to be of later date than the fifteenth century, then my suggestion is crushed. But meanwhile I think that, all things considered, it must be reckoned extremely probable. And, if so, then it is no less probable that Caxton resided in Westminster through the favour of the Mercers' Company, to which he himself belonged, and not through the patronage of the Abbey.

Not that the Abbey was unfavourable to his coming. There is not the slightest trace of that. It is fairly certain that it soon availed itself of his services, perhaps gave St. Anne's Chapel for his use. Possibly enough he was soon in request to multiply copies of breviaries and primers and other ritual books. Amongst the works enumerated in Mr. Blades's invaluable volume are four editions of 'Hors ad Usum Sarum,' 'Directorium Sacerdotum,' first and second versions, 'Servitium de Visitatione beate V. Mariæ,' 'Psalterium,' three editions of an indulgence from Pope Sixtus IV., several lives of saints, 'Missale ad Usum Sarum,' three editions of the 'Golden Legend,' &c. See, too, in this connexion the above-mentioned advertisement of Pies for sale. Clearly the Abbey found him a useful and convenient neighbour. But this is a different thing from saying that the Abbey invited him and placed him where he was.

Westminster, it will be remembered, was in 1353 made one of the ten towns in England where the staple, or market, removed from Bruges, might be held for wool, leather, woofels, &c. And the Mercers were wool merchants.

I will just add that Dr. Stanley can scarcely have been accurate in connecting with Caxton's press the depredations of certain rats whose corpses he mentions "amongst the curiosities of natural history in the Abbey" (see 'Memorials,' p. 458, note). The literature these intelligent animals had literally devoured consisted, he says, of "fragments of paper beginning with mediæval copybooks, then of Caxton's first printed works, ranging down to the time of Queen Anne." This inventory would itself point to some other foraging ground than Caxton's premises. And, however Caxton came to be in Westminster, there is certainly no evidence at all that his press was at any time set up in the Abbey itself.

JOHN W. HALES.

THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY.

The English Dialect Society (as briefly stated in our columns last week) has just held its annual meeting in Manchester. The publications of last year, the ninth of the Society's existence, were 'Leicestershire Words, Phrases, and Proverbs,' by the late Rev. A. B. Evans and his son, Dr. Sebastian Evans; William Turner's 'Names of Herbes' (A.D. 1548), edited by Mr. James Britten, F.L.S.; a pamphlet by Mr. W. E. Axon on 'George Eliot's Use of Dialect'; and five original glossaries of Isle of Wight, Oxfordshire, Cumberland, North Lincolnshire, and Radnorshire words, by various authors. It was stated that the publications for the present year would be selected from the following:—'A Glossary of the Lancashire Dialect,' Part II. (F to Z), by J. H. Nodal and George Milner; 'A Dictionary of English Plant Names,' Part III., completing the work, by James Britten, F.L.S., and Robert Holland; 'West Worcestershire Words,' by Mrs. Chamberlain; Fitzherbert's 'Book of Husbandrie' (1534), edited by the Rev. Prof. Skeat; 'Four Provincial English Words—Clem, Lake, Nesh, and Oss—their Range, Definitions, and Etymology,' by Thomas Hallam (to form No. v. of the 'English Dialect Miscellanies'). The income of the year, including a balance from 1880 of 192l., had been 472l., the payments 300l., leaving 172l. in hand.

Two proposals have been urgently pressed upon the attention of the Society during the last

year or two—the publication of a general Dialect Dictionary and the collection and publication of place-names as part of the Society's work. With regard to the first, the report quoted a communication addressed to *Notes and Queries*, May 31st, 1879, in which Prof. Skeat, its author, adduced reasons why a complete English Dialect Dictionary could not yet be begun. After showing how the great English Dictionary, now in progress under the editorship of Dr. Murray, had necessarily been delayed by the want of materials until the Early English Text Society had done a considerable portion of its work, Mr. Skeat urged that it would be impossible to begin the compilation of a Dialect Dictionary until the collection of materials was complete. This was the task upon which the English Dialect Society was engaged. Furthermore, "the Dialect Dictionary," continued Mr. Skeat, "though growing out of the labours of the English Dialect Society, cannot well be undertaken by that Society. It is not fit work for a society, but a work of general interest, to be undertaken in the usual manner by some leading publisher, and to be edited by a responsible editor, whose business it will be to attend to it steadily, and who will be properly paid for his work." The report went on to say that one or two acceptable offers of help had been received by the honorary secretary in answer to Mr. Skeat's appeal. It was also ascertained that a large number of quotations and references to dialectal words and forms in authors subsequent to 1600 had been accumulated at Mill Hill, of which Dr. Murray and his assistants would not make use in the New English Dictionary. These they proposed to reserve for the use of the editor of the Dialect Dictionary. A tentative offer has also been received from a London publisher, who expresses his willingness to venture upon the undertaking as a business enterprise.

With reference to the second proposal, the report admitted that an exhaustive collection of place-names would be of great value and interest; but it does not fairly come within the Society's province, and the considerations which operate in the case of the Dialect Dictionary are still more applicable here. The gathering together of the vast mass of available material, the compilation of lists of names from old records, deeds, gazetteers, county histories, and the Ordnance Survey, and the tracing of the successive changes which the names have undergone, constitute a task that could only be undertaken by a printing club specially formed for the purpose.

Some details were given with reference to the dialectal lines or zones in England, which Mr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., believes he has now ascertained, and which may be said to divide English-speaking counties into four great divisions, distinguished by their treatment of the Anglo-Saxon short and long *u* in some house. In the South these sound *sum* house, in the Midland *sōm* house (with curious varieties of the last diphthong), in Northern English *sōm* *hōss*, and in Lowland Scotch *sum* *hōss*. In verifying the division line across England between the Midland and Southern forms or sounds of short *u*, as in *up* and *but*, also between the same forms or sounds of *o*, short and medial, as in *other*, *ton*, *done*, and *some*, Mr. Ellis has been greatly aided by the personal researches of Mr. Thomas Hallam, also a member of the Society, who has devoted much time to the work during the past two years. Speaking approximately, the line, as laid down by Mr. Hallam, passes through the counties of Salop, Worcester, Warwick, Northampton, Hunts, and Cambridge. It is well defined through Salop, Hunts, and Cambridge; but through Worcester, Warwick, and Northampton there is a somewhat broad zone or border, in which there is a mixture of the two forms. On the northern portion of the zone the Southern form gradually dies out; and on the southern portion the Midland form in like manner gradually dies out.

In the course of the proceedings which followed the adoption of the report it was incidentally stated that the work undertaken by the Society, judging from the material yet in hand or preparing, would be completed in five or six years—say in fifteen years from its formation.

MR. R. W. MACKAY.

A SCHOLAR of unusual acquirements has just passed from among us at the ripe age of seventy-eight. Robert William Mackay was born in Piccadilly on the 27th of May, 1803, and died on the 23rd of February, 1882, at his house in Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood. Soon after coming of age he went to Oxford and entered Brasenose College, where he won the Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse and took the degree of M.A. His first impulse was towards the study of law, which he entered upon and prosecuted for a while with his wonted vigour. He even received one brief, the fee for which he returned to his client. A treatise on equity was begun and partly written, but he soon became disgusted with law and renounced it altogether. His fastidious mind disliked the practice. The best years of his life were devoted to theology and philosophy. In 1850 his largest and most elaborate work appeared in two octavo volumes, entitled 'The Progress of the Intellect,' the fruit of extensive reading and acute thinking. 'The Tübingen School' was published in 1863, which was succeeded by a 'Sketch of the Rise and Progress of Christianity,' 'Plato's Sophistes Translated, with Introduction and Notes,' and 'The Eternal Gospel' in 1867. The first-mentioned is his *magnum opus*; his most popular, perhaps, his sketch of the Tübingen school, which received the approbation of Strauss.

Mr. Mackay's learning was great and far-reaching. His mind was acute as well as comprehensive and restless, while his memory was most retentive. The range of his reading was exceedingly wide, not only in theology but philosophy. In late years he was chiefly attracted to the latter. Among philosophers Kant and Plato were his favourites, but he had a great admiration for Spinoza also. In theology he coincided with the Tübingen school, whose views he correctly sketched. The reader of his books, not only of the first but the last, is naturally astonished at the amount of research and thought put into a narrow compass. He is surprised, if not burdened, by the rapid accumulation of sentences pregnant with knowledge and cast in a curt form. It would be quite possible for a popular writer to spread the matter contained in his chief work over six octavo volumes. Though familiar with the ancient Greek, the Mediæval, Continental, and British systems of philosophy, he was not an implicit adherent of any. It suited the character of his mind to be an eclectic; but he agreed more nearly with Kant than any other philosopher. In theology he followed Baur and Strauss for the most part. Always an assiduous reader, he digested the intellectual nutriment taken; and his wonderful memory enabled him with readiness to turn up the page or sentence in any volume which he wished to consult again. A well-stocked library, containing works of rarity and worth, supplied his increasing wants.

As a man Mr. Mackay was shy and retiring, but sensitive and easily annoyed. Not very tolerant towards such as differed from him in opinion, he was yet a stranger to malice or hatred. Possessed of dry humour, he could put a statement in a ludicrous light by a choice word or two. His varied knowledge and scholarship were united to pure-mindedness, integrity, justice—all the high moral qualities which exalt the character even more than the intellectual. As men of his mental calibre are rare amongst us, their memory should be cherished the more reverently. His published writings show what he was as a scholar; the friends

alone who knew him can estimate aright the goodness, truth, and sympathetic fellowship with all who bear the divine image that constituted his excellence. He leaves a wife (daughter of Dr. Fellowes, author of 'The Religion of the Universe' and other works), who nursed him for years with unwearying self-sacrifice, to mourn his loss.

SALE.

MESSES. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE lately sold by auction a collection of autographs formed by an Italian gentleman, in which the following sold for high prices: Charlotte de Savoie, wife of Louis XI., L.s., to the Duke of Milan, soliciting for Louis de la Croix the office of Podesta, 11l. 5s. Philippe de Comynes, A.L.s., to Francesco Pietra Santa, informing him that he will do nothing but to the honour of the Duke of Milan, 40l. Philippe de Comynes, L.s., with autograph superscription, to Antonio dei Medici, 19l. 10s. James III. of Scotland, L.s., in Latin, to the Duke of Milan, Edinburgh, October 8th, 1477, 10l. 10s. Louis XI. of France, L.s., to Jouffroy, Seigneur de Châteaufort, 21l. Margaret of York, sister of Edward IV., L.s., in French, to the Duchess of Milan, July 6th, 1469, Ghent, 12l. 12s. A volume containing several L.s. by Napoleon I., and a few A.L.s. by Berthier and others, 27l. Louis de Rouvroy, Duc de Saint Simon, A.L., with signature added, giving a detailed account of an audience he has had with the Regent, 10l. 10s. Henri, Vicomte de Turenne, A.L.s., to Cardinal Mazarin, relative to the negotiations of France to bring about the restoration of Charles, 20l. 10s. Yolande de France, Duchess of Savoy, a volume containing several letters in her writing to various persons, 23l. 2s.

Literary Gossip.

MR. THOMAS HARDY is writing a new novel. The first instalment of it will appear in the *Atlantic Monthly* for May.

MR. W. BELL SCOTT's new volume of poems, which we mentioned some time ago, will bear the title of 'A Poet's Harvest Home.' It will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

PROF. BLACKIE, we are glad to hear, is recovering from his recent illness. Sir Alexander Grant has been taking his class during his enforced absence from his professional duties.

The library of the late Mr. Frederic Ouvry, the well-known Treasurer and subsequently President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, will probably be sold early next month. The auctioneers will be Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. As is well known, Mr. Ouvry possessed many rarities. Chief amongst them is a collection of upwards of 370 musical and dramatic autograph letters, including those of Nell Gwynne, Cibber, Booth, Wilks, Garrick, the Kean and Kemble families, and of other distinguished actors and actresses, eminent English and foreign composers, and celebrated literary men and women, with their engraved portraits, alphabetically arranged in five large folio volumes. Mr. Ouvry also possessed a most important collection of autograph letters from and to Charles Dickens; the public and private correspondence of Sir James Murray Pulteney, arranged in thirty-three folio volumes; a collection of rare old ballads, in three folio volumes; and one of broadsides, in four volumes, elephant folio. The library further can boast of the first four folio editions of Shakspeare, complete, in fine condition. We

shall thus have two sets of the folios sold this season, Mr. Ouvry's and Mr. Beresford Hope's. Mr. Ouvry was also a great collector of old English plays and rare old poetry. His library contains the only copy known of Breton's 'Passionate Shepherd.' It also includes many choice works relating to America, as well as privately printed books, including those issued by Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, Mr. Arber, Mr. J. P. Collier, and others. The publications of the literary societies are also well represented.

MR. OUVRY bequeathed to H.M. State Paper Office (now incorporated with the Public Record Office) his MS. copy, almost contemporary, of the Earl of Leicester's letters to Walsingham from the Low Countries in 1586. This collection of letters, the originals of which are not among the State papers or in the British Museum, was edited with additional matter by Mr. Bruce for the Camden Society in 1843.

THE Noviomagians intend to give an annual dinner, at which ladies will be present. The first of these entertainments will take place on the 15th of this month.

WE are requested to state that the publications of the Hakluyt Society, the preparation of which has hitherto, after approval of the subject and editor by the Council, been left entirely between the editor and the printer, will in future be subject to the review of an editorial sub-committee before issue. The Council of the Society has also decided to have a new index to the translation of the 'Embassy to Abyssinia' of P. Alvarez, which was recently published, prepared at the expense of the Society and issued to its members.

AN account of the muniments of Mr. H. C. Maxwell Stuart, of Traquair House, has been drawn up for the Historical MSS. Commission by Mr. William Fraser, of Edinburgh. The correspondence and papers of Sir John Stewart, created Earl of Traquair by Charles I., form the chief part of the collection. Mr. Fraser has also lately made a report on the family papers of Sir Archibald Grant, of Monymusk.

MESSES. TINSLEY BROTHERS will publish this month a story of modern farming life, entitled 'Farnborough Hall,' by Mr. Hubert Simmons, author of 'Stubble Farm; or, Three Generations of English Farmers.' The book will be dedicated by permission to the Duke of Wellington.

MESSES. ROUTLEDGE & SONS are about to issue a complete edition of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's 'Bab Ballads,' with 225 illustrations by the author, for sixpence. The subscription for the sixpenny edition of 'Tom Brown's Schooldays' exceeds 150,000 copies.

THE vicious system of holding distinct examinations for minor scholarships at nearly all the colleges is in full force at Cambridge this year. Moreover, although several colleges commence their examinations on March 28th, yet there are at least six different dates of examinations, at all of which the same candidates may appear. The vast number of presumably new questions set by the unfortunate examiners every year betokens a waste of power as undesirable as the cramming for a series of minor scholarship ordeals is injurious to the brains

of those who are tempted into them. But collegiate jealousy and competition still have sway in most cases, and combined action is far off, except where the university has real control. The money value of these scholarships for the first year of their tenure only is not less than 5,000l.

MR. GEORGE LATHROP, the husband of the only surviving daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, has written a novel called 'In the Distance.' It will be published almost immediately.

THE Manuscript Library of the British Museum has lately acquired a number of interesting documents, among which may be mentioned: 'The Naturalist's Journal,' with entries relating to weather, gardening, agriculture, and natural history, by Gilbert White, of Selborne, the well-known author, 1768-1793, in six volumes; letters of the same author to the Hon. Daines Barrington, 1769-1780; a 'Chorographical Description of Several Shires in England,' by John Norden, 1595; the Parish Register of Papworth-Everard, Cambridgeshire, 1565-1692; the autograph copies of W. Cobbett's 'Eastern Tour' and 'Stepping-Stone to English Grammar,' 1830-31; a music book of Hannah Bloomfield, with a sonnet by Capel Loft, 1815; mathematical calculations by Robert H. Bloomfield, 1831-1845; an atlas of drainage works among the earthquake lakes of Calabria; a detailed account of the execution of Giacomo, Beatrice, and Lucrezia Cenci, 1599; the Statutes of Westminster, 1285; and a very large vellum roll containing the pedigree of the family of Weston of Sutton Place, co. Surrey, by Sir W. Segar, Garter King, 1632. The Irish collections of Mr. Maurice Lenihan, of Limerick, have also been purchased. They consist of eighteen volumes, the principal numbers being two copies of Dr. Geoffrey Keating's 'History of Ireland,' in Irish; Irish songs by poets of Munster; Keating's 'Three Pointed Shafts of Death'; Irish miscellanies collected by J. O'Connell, T. Dinaher, and D. O'Sullivan in the eighteenth century; 'Triumphalia' of the abbey of Holy Cross, co. Tipperary; MSS. and papers relating to the diocese of Killaloe; a curious 'Entry-Book' of Thomas Arthur, M.D., practising in Limerick and Dublin, 1619-1666; 'Annals' and other MSS. relating to Limerick; and a volume of correspondence of Richard Annesley, sixth Earl of Anglesey, with his agents, &c., 1741-1766.

WE regret to hear of the death of Mr. W. White, who was for many years a bookseller at Bedford. At one time his business was considerable, but, being a man of strong political opinions, he identified himself with the reforming party in his native town, and thereby gave offence to many people and his business rapidly fell off. Lord John Russell, whose notice he had attracted, appointed him doorkeeper to the House of Commons, a post which he filled with great credit. While holding it he wrote week by week during the session a series of articles entitled 'The Inner Life of the House of Commons,' which appeared in the *Illustrated Times*. Mr. White retired from his post some time ago.

A NEW translation of Tourguénief's novel 'Smoke,' the existing version of which is very inadequate, is to appear in the *Liverpool*

City News, a weekly paper about to be started in Liverpool by Mr. E. Noble, a local journalist.

MESSRS. MACNIVEN & WALLACE, publishers and booksellers, Edinburgh, have purchased the old-established business of Messrs. John MacLaren & Son of that city.

THE Government of Bengal calculates that it saved over half a lakh of rupees last year by the use of Indian-made printing paper. A further saving was effected by the use of brown paper, blotting paper, &c., also made in India.

SOME interesting information respecting the vernacular press in Northern India is contained in the last-issued Administration Report of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The Government reporter has on his list no less than 111 vernacular papers printed in those provinces and in the Punjab, Berar, Central India, and Rajputana. Eighty-six are in Urdu, of which the *Oudh Akbar* is the best. The *Aligharh Institute Gazette* is described as the most important paper in the provinces mentioned.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Wisbech: "In your issue of Saturday you mention the manuscript of the 'Christmas Carol,' which is offered for sale by a Birmingham dealer, and your paragraph states that 'all Dickens's other manuscripts are at South Kensington, except that of 'Our Mutual Friend,' which is in America.' May I ask you to correct this statement as far as the manuscript of 'Great Expectations' is concerned, as it is amongst the most valued attractions of our Wisbech museum? We are indebted for this and a multitude of books, autographs, &c., not to mention a large collection of works of *bijouterie* and *virtu*, to the munificence of the late Rev. C. H. Townshend. The manuscript of 'Great Expectations' is written wholly in blue ink on blue laid letter paper; each sheet is separately mounted on white paper, and together they form a bulky volume. The writing is, of course, the well-known cramped hand, and there is hardly a page that is not well supplied with explanations and corrections. On a blank leaf in the beginning, in the writing of Dickens, is the following: 'Charles Dickens to Chauncy Hare Townshend, July, 1861.' At the end there are various memorandums of interest, about tides, and the ages of the characters at various periods in their history." Messrs. Robson & Kerslake have purchased the manuscript of the 'Christmas Carol.'

READERS of 'Belcaro,' which we review in another column, will be interested to learn that the translation of Vernon Lee's earlier book is now ready, under the title of 'Il Settecento in Italia.' The translation, in two small octavo volumes, is the work of Dr. Cirillo Tamburini, and is published at Milan. One of the attractions of the book is the introduction by Alessandro Arnaboldi, one of the best known of Italian contemporary poets.

THE death is announced of Madame Lenzen, a well-known German writer of fiction.

MR. WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, the American author, after a brief and somewhat brilliant term in the Massachusetts Legislature, has resolutely refused re-election, and will hereafter devote himself, in his home at Cambridge, to educational affairs, and, it may be hoped, to writing such pleasant books as his 'Common Sense about Women,' just published.

MR. CONWAY ROBINSON, of Washington, has completed the first volume of a work on which he has long been engaged, 'History of the High Court of Chancery and other Institutions of England to the Accession of William and Mary (1688-9).' This first instalment, of over a thousand pages, will close with a chapter on the institutions of the reign of Henry VIII. The volume, which possesses a certain completeness in itself, will appear this spring in the United States.

A NEW periodical is announced in Calcutta under the title of the *Antichristian*.

DR. THEOPHILUS HAHN, the newly appointed Keeper of the Grey Library at Cape Town, writes:—

"After having long tried without success to meet with some colonial Hottentots who still speak their old language, I have succeeded at last in meeting with a real Hottentot woman, said to be ninety years old, a Gona Hottentot, living at the Peri station on the Kaffrarian frontier. From the answers I have received from her through the missionary Bryce Ross, it is clear that the Gona Hottentot is far richer in forms than the Kora Hottentot. Some of the forms, particularly in the pronouns, which I had postulated in my grammar, are actually confirmed by this old woman. I have heard of some other survivals of the same race, and I shall not fail to hunt them up."

By an unfortunate oversight the name of Mr. Frederic Harrison was substituted, in our last week's "Literary Gossip," for that of Mr. Cotter Morison when we were speaking of the monograph on Macaulay which is to appear in "English Men of Letters."

SCIENCE

L'Homme et les Sociétés: leurs Origines et leur Histoire. Par le Dr. Gustave Le Bon. 2 vols. (Paris, Rothschild.)

THOSE rather unpatriotic persons who are fond of asserting that we in England lag behind the world in our anthropology ought to look a little into some French book like Dr. Le Bon's, written by an acknowledged leader of the science in France. They would find it based almost entirely upon the work of such English thinkers as Tylor, Herbert Spencer, McLennan, Lyell, Darwin, Bagehot, and Lubbock. So much is this the case, indeed, that to most of us a large part of M. Le Bon's pleasant pages will read like a twice-told tale. His aim is chiefly to popularize in France those results of modern research with which even general readers on our side have been long familiar; and though he by no means lacks original views, it is quite clear that he looks up to his English teachers as further advanced in their treatment of anthropological questions than any of his own countrymen. The book contains some good and new points, particularly in connexion with the author's own special study of craniometry; but there is hardly enough of novelty in it to commend it seriously to the attention of English students. As a manual of the known facts it cannot compare with Mr. Tylor's far more modest volume; while as a constructive theoretical work it falls far short in boldness and scope of Mr. Herbert Spencer's 'Principles of Sociology.'

Dr. Le Bon is one of those who begin at the beginning. As a short introduction to

the history of man, he starts with a book on the universe, its origin and development. So fully does he go into this subject that he actually devotes separate chapters to the nature of matter and our perception of it, to force, to the development theory, and to the First Cause. On evolution and dissolution, equilibration, and their like, he follows Mr. Herbert Spencer very closely—how closely may be seen from such headings as "Hypothèses de l'existence par soi, de la création par soi, et de la création par un pouvoir extérieur—Elles sont également inconcevables—Analogies des doctrines panthéiste, athéiste, et déiste—Impossibilité de concevoir la puissance dont tous les phénomènes sont la manifestation." In short, all this part of the book appears to be little more than a summary of the contents of 'First Principles,' together with some passages of the 'Biology' and 'Psychology.' The second book deals with the origin and development of organic beings, and is equally a summary of Mr. Darwin's chief works, collated with the results of other evolutionists elsewhere. It is marked, however, by that harshly aggressive tone towards orthodox theological conceptions which so often disfigures French and German scientific books of the advanced school, and which in England is happily exchanged for a more courteous and conciliatory demeanour.

The third book treats of the antiquity of man and his physical development. Dr. Le Bon accepts the evidence of the Abbé Bourgeois's fire-marked flint implements from the *calcaire de Beauce* (so unaccountably overlooked by our leading English anthropologists) as a sufficient hint of man's existence in the Miocene age. He deplors the absence of any human bones of Tertiary date, as constituting a break in the evolutionary chain; but in dealing with the earliest Quaternary skulls and skeletons he calls special attention to their very low and brutal character. Unlike Prof. Boyd Dawkins, he considers that man on his first appearance was decidedly nearer the anthropoid apes than any existing savage; and his opinion on this subject has great weight from his intimate knowledge of human skulls. It was certainly shared by another highly competent expert, the late Dr. Rolleston. Dr. Le Bon agrees with the division of the Quaternary men into the Canstadt and Cro-Magnon races; and he sums up the peculiarities of our early ancestors generally as a small brain, retreating forehead, projecting bosses supporting the eyebrows, fiercely prognathous jaws, semi-erect position, short legs, bent knees, hardly any calves, prodigious strength, and large stature. The existing races of man he regards as sufficiently distinct to rank as separate species, which he says they would certainly do if they were snails or insects. Passing on to the history of prehistoric man—the apparently contradictory phrase has become inevitable—he follows M. de Mortillet in the division of the Palæolithic age into five "epochs," the first being that of the Abbé Bourgeois's Miocene flints, one of which he figures (a very favourable specimen); the second that of St. Acheul, typified by the well-known implements of M. Boucher de Perthes, when the mammoth and hippopotamus were still common in

France; the third that of Moustier, marked by the advance from the bi-convex hatchet alone to the plano-convex spearhead, and by the disappearance of the hippopotamus; the fourth that of Solutré, when man had learned to manufacture shapely arrowheads as well as to cut rude figures on stone, and when the reindeer had grown common with the advancing cold; and the fifth that of La Madelaine, characterized by harpoons in reindeer horn and by sculpture in ivory, but showing marked traces of the approach of the final glacial period. Dr. Le Bon gives illustrations of each type; and those English readers who have not already consulted the original authorities on this subject—too much neglected here—will find his summary of results extremely interesting. For recent man, of the neolithic, bronze, and iron ages, he draws largely upon the magnificent 'Antiquités Suédoises' of Montelius, many of whose admirable illustrations he reproduces.

The second volume is devoted to societies, their origin and development. On the whole, it is decidedly disappointing, though it contains some valuable hints. Dr. Le Bon gives us a number of separate treatises on societies viewed from different standpoints rather than a single complete synthesis. There is a want of organic unity in his work. Nor does he keep so close to his Spencerian models here as in the earlier portions of his book; indeed, though he now and then alludes to the 'Sociology,' he does not seem to have studied it by any means so thoroughly as the other portions of these ries. On the origin of religion he rejects the all-sufficiency of Mr. Spencer's "ghost theory," and alleges several minor and subsidiary principles which he believes to have assisted in forming the primitive conception of a deity. On the other hand, in the face of the obvious facts of the common Aryan creed, he will have it that there were several distinct human Jupiters, several duplicates of Zeus, several Aphrodites and Dianas, though the grounds on which he bases his belief would equally warrant us in asserting the historical existence of a separate Notre Dame in almost every town of France. Throughout the work Dr. Le Bon's pessimism is of the gloomiest kind—all the more gloomy because it is incidental, and not avowed. Progress, he thinks, except in a purely material sense, is a mere phantom; the coming millennium, when "desires will be equilibrated with possibilities of enjoyment," a fallacy; not only is France in a serious plight, but all Europe as well, while America is being invaded by socialist Germans on the one hand and unassimilable Chinese on the other. Altogether, Dr. Le Bon leaves one in a more desponding condition than even Schopenhauer or Hartmann, because he does not seem as though he were aiming at that result directly, but merely hinting it in passing as a natural deduction from scientific data. Perhaps, also, his book is rather too much made up; there is a great deal of compilation and translation for very little original thought.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

We have received the number of the *Memoirs of the Italian Spectroscopical Society* for December. It is principally occupied with the observations of the solar spots, faculae, and protuber-

ances made by Prof. Riccò at Palermo during the months of July, August, and September last year. A second paper by the same astronomer contains an interesting series of spectroscopical observations of the line 1474 on Kirchhoff's scale (first recognized as pertaining to the sun's corona at the eclipse of 1869), made by Prof. Zona and himself chiefly during the period of solar eruptive activity which was most marked in the third quarter of 1881. This number has also two papers by Prof. Bredichin, of Moscow, on cometary tails; the one on the double tails of comets *b* and *c* of 1881 (on which the author contributed an interesting article to No. 13 of *Copernicus*) showing that in both there was a curved and also a nearly rectilinear tail, but that in the former the principal tail was the curved one, whilst in the latter this was secondary to the rectilinear, which was longer, brighter, and made an angle of 27° with it; in the other paper, on the fourth comet of 1825, the author discusses the observations made by Mr. Dunlop at Paramatta, from which he concludes that the chemical constitution was similar to that of comet *c* of 1881 (i.e., that discovered by Mr. Schæberle at Ann Arbor in July). The remarks of Prof. Bredichin have an important bearing on the electrical origin of the repulsive force which produces the tails of comets. With the title and index of the tenth volume of the *Memoirs* (for 1881) is presented an engraving from a photograph of the fine equatorial telescope constructed for the observatory which has recently been erected on Mount Etna, at an elevation of more than nine thousand feet above the level of the sea. The aperture of the object-glass, which is by Merz, is 35 centimètres, or about 13 inches, and its focal distance 5½ mètres.

Dr. J. Palisa, formerly Director of the Observatory at Pola, but now attached to the Imperial Observatory at Vienna, discovered on the 9th of February another small planet, No. 222, which raises the number of his discoveries of the kind to thirty, the first being "Austria," discovered in 1874. With the assistance of his colleagues, names have at last been selected for four of his previous discoveries, as follows: No. 212, found on February 6th, 1880, is to be called *Medea*; No. 216, discovered about two months afterwards, on April 10th, has received the name *Cleopatra*; whilst Nos. 218 and 219, which were discovered respectively on September 4th and 30th of the same year, are to be called *Bianca* and *Thunelda*. Both of the two planets discovered in the present year, Nos. 221 and 222, have been observed recently at Paris; they are very faint objects, the former being only equal in brightness to a star of the twelfth magnitude, whilst the latter does not exceed that of one of the thirteenth.

An astronomical observatory is shortly to be established at Port Durban in Natal.

From the *Comptes Rendus* for February 20th we learn that M. Bigourdan followed Tebbutt's comet (*b*, or III. 1881) at the Paris Observatory until the 23rd of December; it was then exceedingly faint, the brightness being not more than the 1,350th part of what it was when first observed there on the 23rd of June. Nos. 2415 and 2416 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* contain several series of observations of comets made last year. Prof. Tacchini followed Tebbutt's at Rome until December 14th, and Swift's (*g*, or VIII. 1881, discovered on November 16th) until December 17th; but Mr. Wendell observed the latter at Harvard College until the 21st of that month, and Dr. Julius Schmidt at Athens until the 22nd, whilst Mr. Lohse—as we find from No. 14 of *Copernicus*—succeeded in observing it at Lord Crawford's observatory at Dunecht as late as Christmas Day, after which it is not likely to have been visible, owing to the increasing moonlight.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

It is considered probable that Capt. Beaumont, of the Arctic expedition of 1875-6, will

command the expedition now in preparation for the search and relief of Mr. Leigh Smith and the crew of the *Eira*.

Capt. R. F. Burton and Commander V. L. Cameron landed at Axim on January 25th. King Blay came at once to see them, and on February 1st the two travellers started to visit the various gold mines in the territory of Eastern Apollonia, of which country King Blay is the ruler.

The Marquis Antinori, in a letter to Dr. Schweinfurth, announces his intention of leaving Shoa at an early date, and is by this time probably on his way to Europe. He refers with evident satisfaction to the ornithological and entomological collections which he has been able to amass during a five years' residence in Africa. He says that the natives distinguish clearly between the true leopard, the gepard (*Cynailurus guttata*), and *Pardus varius*, but that there is a fourth species, called by them "abasambo," and apparently intermediate between the lion and the leopard.

The dreaded chief Mirambo appears to have invested Karema, in the hope of being able to secure the munitions of war accumulated there by the Belgians, and much needed by him for his war against Simbo.

M. Schuver, in a letter addressed to the *Mittheilungen*, protests against the assumption that he ever intended to cross Africa from north to south. He says such a plan never entered his head, or he would not have gone to Fádasi. He will confine himself to a more thorough exploration of Dar Bertat, and then return to Europe. Fádasi, according to him, lies in lat. 9° 48' N., or forty-three miles to the north of the position assigned to that place by Marno.

Prof. Keller, of Zürich, is at present engaged in the exploration of the fauna and flora of the Red Sea, and may possibly extend his excursion to Abyssinia. A new genus of zoophytes, discovered in Lake Timsah, has been named by him *Lessepisia*.

The efforts of the Società d'Esplorazione Commerciale in Africa, whose official organ is *L'Esploratore*, begin to bear fruit. Derna, in Cyrenaica, is to be occupied as a permanent station, and meteorological instruments will be supplied by the Società per le Esplorazioni Scientifiche di Milan; an Italian firm is sending its representatives into Shoa; and a manufacturer at Monza has entered into remunerative business transactions with the Sudan.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 23.—The President in the chair.—The Bakerian Lecture, 'On the Chemical Theory of Gunpowder,' was delivered by Prof. H. Debus.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Feb. 27.—Right Hon. Lord Aberdeen, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Messrs. J. F. Anderson, J. Fulton, S. L. Gregson, E. C. Hore, H. D. Jenkins, J. G. Macdonald, and G. B. Smith.—The paper read was 'Recent Exploration of the Sources of the Irrawaddy,' by Major J. E. Sandeman.

GEOLOGICAL.—Feb. 17.—Annual Meeting.—Mr. R. Etheridge, President, in the chair.—The Secretary read the Reports of the Council and of the Library and Museum Committee for the year 1881.—The Wollaston Gold Medal was presented to Mr. H. Bauerman, for transmission to Dr. F. Ritter von Hauer, the Murchison Medal to Prof. J. Gossélet, the Lyell Medal to Prof. J. W. Judd, for transmission to Dr. J. Lyett.—the balance of the proceeds of the Wollaston Donation Fund to Dr. G. J. Hinde,—the balance of the proceeds of the Murchison Donation to Prof. T. G. Bonney, for transmission to Prof. T. R. Jones,—one moiety of the balance of the proceeds of the Lyell Donation Fund to Prof. C. Lapworth,—the second moiety of the Lyell Donation Fund to the Rev. N. Glass,—and the proceeds of the Barlow-Jameson Fund to Baron C. von Ettingshausen.—The President then read his anniversary address.—The following gentlemen were elected Council and Officers for the ensuing year: President, J. W. Hulse; Vice-Presidents, Prof. P. M. Duncan, J. G. Jeffreys, Prof. N. S. Maskelyne, and Prof. J. W. Secretaries, Prof. T. G. Bonney and Prof. J. W. Judd; Foreign Secretary, W. W. Smyth; Treasurer, Prof. T. Wiltshire; Council, H. Bauerman, Prof. T. G.

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Feb. 22.—Mr. J. W. Hulke, President, in the chair.—Baron F. von Müller, Messrs. R. Kerr, W. W. Watts, and J. Wilkinson were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'Additional Discoveries of High-Level Marine Drifts in North Wales, with Remarks on Driftless Areas,' by Mr. D. Mackintosh; 'On some Sections of Lincolnshire Neocomian,' by Mr. H. Keeping; and 'Notes on the Geology of the Cheviot Hills (English Side),' by Mr. C. T. Clough.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—**Feb. 23.**—Mr. A. W. Franks, V.P., in the chair.—Notice was given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, March 2nd.—Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite exhibited two drawings of some paintings on plaster on the south wall of a room in Canon Barry's residence at Westminster Abbey. These paintings were discovered on February 8th, and a description of them was laid before the Society on the following day by Mr. J. H. Middleton.—The last-named gentleman communicated an elaborate paper 'On Consecration Crosses,' which was illustrated by numerous drawings. The author of this valuable paper called particular attention to the imposition or superposition of crosses on reconsecration, a matter which seems to have escaped attention.—Mr. A. Bailey communicated a paper on some 'Historical Aspects of the Law of Attainder,' as exemplified in its action on the vast possessions of Edward, Earl of Warwick, 'the kingmaker,' until they finally merged in the Crown.

ZOOLOGICAL.—**Feb. 21.**—Prof. W. H. Flower, President, in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions made to the Society's menagerie during January.—Papers were read: by Mr. F. Moore, on the Lepidoptera collected by the Rev. J. B. Hocking, chiefly in the Kangra District, North-West Himalaya;—from Mr. G. A. Boulenger, on a frog (*Phyllomedusa hypochondrialis*) lately living in the Society's gardens, which was obtained at Pernambuco, and believed to be the first example of the species that had reached Europe alive; attention was drawn to the peculiar coloration as being worthy of notice, it not having been described before;—by Mr. O. Thomas, on a small collection of Rodents which had been obtained in Danara Land and in the neighbouring countries: the collection contained examples of a new species of mouse, which was proposed to be named *Mus nigricauda*;—by Mr. W. A. Forbes, on the pterylosis of Mesites, and on the position of that genus, which he considered to be most nearly allied to Rhinoceros and Eurypyga, though all these three forms should be referred to different families;—and by Prof. St. G. Mivart, on the anatomy of the Canada porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatus*).

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—**Feb. 23.**—Dr. A. Williamson in the chair.—A paper 'On Standards and Methods of Photometry' was read by Mr. H. B. Dixon before the Applied Chemistry and Physics Section.

Feb. 28.—Alderman Sir S. Waterlow in the chair.—A paper 'On Scientific and Technical Education in Russia' was read before the Foreign and Colonial Section by Mr. F. Hodgkiss.

March 1.—Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., in the chair.—Eight candidates were proposed for election as Members.—A paper 'On the Teaching of Forestry' was read by Col. G. F. Pearson.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—**Feb. 28.**—Mr. E. Woods, V.P., in the chair.—The paper read was 'On Steel for Structures,' by Mr. E. Matheson.

PHYSICAL.—**Feb. 25.**—Prof. G. C. Foster in the chair.—General H. Hyde, Lieut. H. J. Dockrel, Prof. G. F. Fitzgerald, Messrs. C. Richardson, W. F. Stanley, and J. Buchanan were elected Members.—Prof. Ayrton read a paper 'On Faure's Accumulator and a New Form of Dispersion Photometer.'—Prof. S. Thompson read a paper 'On the Electric Resistance of Carbon under Pressure,' in which he showed that the decrease in resistance was an effect at the contacts, not in the mass.—Mr. Gore read a paper 'On the Electric Conduction of Different Forms of Conductors.'—Dr. J. Hopkinson read a paper 'On the Refraction Index and Specific Inductive Capacity of Transparent Insulating Media.'—Mr. J. M. Gray made a statement in support of a former paper read by him to the Society.

ARISTOTELIAN.—**Feb. 20.**—Mr. S. H. Hodgson, President, in the chair.—Mr. G. Whaley read a paper 'On the Ethic and Politic of Aristotle,' which was followed by a discussion.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** London Institution, 5.—The Ancient Glacier Systems of Europe, Mr. J. Geikie.
— Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly.
— Musical Association, 5.—Consecutive Fifth, Mr. F. E. Gladstone.
— Aristotelian, 7.—Discussion on 'Mind.'
— Victoria Institute, 8.—The Supernatural in Nature, Mr. J. E. Howard.
— Society of Arts, 8.—Hydraulic Machinery, Lecture 1, Prof. J. Perry (Cantor Lecture).
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—Mechanism of the Senses, Prof. J. G. Kendrick.
— Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Steel for Structures.'
— Shorthand, 8.—The True Theory of Shorthand, Mr. T. Anderson.
— Zoological, 8.—Points in the Anatomy of the Great Ant-eater, Mr. W. A. Forbes; Anatomy of Vicerias, with Remarks on its Systematic Position, Dr. H. Gadow.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.—Aboriginal Inhabitants of the Andaman Islands, Mr. E. H. Man.
— Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.—Egyptian Mythology, Mist and Cloud, Mr. L. P. Le Page Renoult; Notes on Pottery and Implements collected at Ghaz, Mr. V. F. Petrie; Notes on a Hebrew Inscription at Ravenna, Mr. A. L. Frothingham, jun.
Wed. Literature, 4½.—Council.
— Society of Arts, 8.—Improvements in Gas Illumination, Prof. A. Vernon Harcourt.
— Microscopical, 8.
— Geological, 8.—Geology of Madeira, Mr. J. G. Gardner; 'Crag Shells of Aberdeenshire and the Gravel Beds containing them,' 'Red Clay of the Aberdeenshire Coast, and the Direction of the Ice Movement in that Quarter,' Mr. T. F. Jamieson; 'Additional Note on certain Inclusions in Granites,' Mr. J. A. Phillips.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—Geographical Distribution of Animals, Dr. F. L. Sclater.
— Royal, 4½.
— London Institution, 7.—An Art Lecture, Mr. W. F. Yeames.
— Society of Arts, 8.—Practical Hints on the Manufacture of Gelatine Emulsions and Plates for Photographic Purposes, Mr. W. K. Burton.
— Telegraph Engineers, 8.
— Mathematical, 8.—Systems of Formulae for the sn , cn , and dn of $u + \pi$, Prof. W. Johnson; Two Notes, Mr. C. E. Bickmore.
— Antiquaries, 8½.—Bronze Objects found in Ireland, Mr. A. W. Franks; Various Antiquarian 'Finds' in Northamptonshire, Rev. R. S. Baker.
Fri. United Service Institution, 3.—Mounted Infantry, Past and Future, Major-General Sir H. M. Havelock-Allen.
— New Shakespeare, 8.—'Was Hamlet Mad?' Dr. B. Richardson; 'On "As You Like It,"' Mr. W. G. Stone.
— Royal Institution, 9.—Electric Lighting by Incandescence, Mr. J. W. Swan.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—Language, Mythology, Construction, and Characteristics of the Iliad and Odyssey, Mr. W. W. Lloyd.
— Physical, 3.—Further Experiments on the Discharge of Electricity by Heat, Dr. F. Guthrie.
— Botanic, 3½.—Election of Fellows.

Science Gossip.

It is the intention of the Council of the Leeds Naturalists' Club and Scientific Association to publish, under the title of 'The Natural History of Leeds, Wharfedale, and Nidderdale: Part I. The Fauna,' a summary of what is at present known of the animals inhabiting the districts marked out for special investigation by the club.

We regret to have to announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Romney Robinson, Director of the Observatory, Armagh. He was elected into the Royal Society in 1856, and, having been born April 23rd, 1792, was one of the oldest on the list of Fellows. His faculties retained much of their clearness and vigour to the last. His final contribution to the *Philosophical Transactions*, 'On the Constants of the Cup Anemometer,' was published in vol. clxxi., 1880.

THE Iron and Steel Institute have arranged to hold their annual meeting this year in Vienna, commencing on the 20th of September. A visit will be paid to Gratz, the capital of Styria, and other places of metallurgical interest.

DR. FORSTER HEDDLE, the President of the Mineralogical Society, has published, as No. 21 of the *Mineralogical Magazine*, a geological map of Sutherland. This map, which is exceedingly well executed, is intended to illustrate the numerous valuable papers which have been from time to time brought before the meetings of the Society, and it forms an exceedingly useful addition to those communications.

DR. SIEMENS publishes in the January number of the *Electrotechnische Zeitschrift* a lecture 'On Electricity and the Danger from Fire.' This is a matter demanding closer attention than it has yet received. There are especial dangers to be guarded against in the introduction of electricity into collieries. Dr. Siemens suggests that the light might be conducted through the workings by reflectors, or the luminous paint might be employed, which could be charged with radiance at a central lamp, and distributed to the workings.

MR. R. B. WARDER, chairman of the Publishing Committee of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, sends us No. 1 of their *Scientific Proceedings*. In addition to reports of the meetings of the society this publication will give such papers as

may be thought to be of sufficient importance. The present number contains a paper 'On Economy of Fuel,' by Mr. Nelson W. Perry, well deserving attention, and an excellent paper 'On a Process for melting Iridium,' read before the Department of Science by Mr. W. L. Dudley.

M. ANTOINE ALEXANDRE BRUTUS BUSSY, the chemist and physicist, who was born at Mar-seilles in 1794, died at that place on the 4th of February. Bussy was created a doctor in 1832. He became director of the School of Pharmacy, and he was elected a free member of the Académie des Sciences in 1850. M. Bussy was one of the editors of the *Journal de Pharmacie*. In 1833 he published 'De quelques Produits Nouveaux obtenus par l'Action des Alcalis,' and, connected with MM. Orfila and Olivier in 1846, he aided in producing 'Réponse aux Ecrits de M. Raspail sur l'Affaire de Tulle.' Bussy also superintended the translation of Faraday's 'Chemical Manipulation.'

THE *Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences*, No. 6, for the 6th of February, is devoted to the *séance publique annuelle*. M. Ad. Wurtz, the president of the Académie, delivered his address, which was naturally largely devoted to the applications of electricity, though embracing most of the important subjects which have been brought before the Académie during the year. The prizes awarded in 1881 are then reported, with the remarks of the commissioners in each case, and the programme of the prizes proposed for the years 1882 to 1886 is then published.

THE death is announced of a noted man of science, Prof. E. Desor, of Neuchâtel.

MR. F. M. THURN, of Exeter College, Oxford, the curator of the British Guiana Museum, has started the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana*. It will be published half-yearly, and is intended to contain not only or chiefly a record of the proceedings of the society of which it is to be the organ, but also papers and occasional notes on agricultural, commercial, geographical, meteorological, chemical, botanical, ornithological, entomological, anthropological, and literary subjects connected with British Guiana. A meteorological record will, as soon as it can be organized, form a regular feature in the journal. Lists of the known flora and fauna of the country will be given from time to time, as they can be prepared. A series of vocabularies of the Indian languages of Guiana is also in preparation. Folk-lore, collected from the negroes and Indians, will occasionally be given.

FINE ARTS

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—OLD MASTERS EXHIBITION.—NOW OPEN, from 9 to 7. WILL CLOSE March 11th. Lighted at Dusk with the ELECTRIC LIGHT.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, March 10th, 5a, Pall Mall East. From Ten to Five.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. PHIPPS, Secretary.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—WINTER EXHIBITION.—The Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six, with a COLLECTION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, and a complete COLLECTION OF THE WORKS OF G. F. WATTS, R.A., forming the first of a series of Annual Winter Exhibitions illustrating the Works of the most eminent Living Painters.—Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.

WORKS by the late JOHN LINNELL.—A LOAN COLLECTION OF CHOICE PICTURES by this Master is NOW OPEN at ALTHUR TOOTH & SONS' GALLERY, 5, Haymarket, opposite Her Majesty's Theatre.—Admission, 1s.—The proceeds for the Benefit of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.

OLD BOND STREET GALLERIES, 30a, Old Bond Street, Piccadilly, W.—NOW OPEN THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Selected WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by Deceased and Living Masters.—Admission, from Ten till Five, 1s., including Catalogue.—THOS. AGNEW & SONS.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM,' 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM,' and 'MOSES before PHARAOH,' each 35 by 22 feet, with 'Ecce Homo,' 'The Ascension,' 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'A Day Dream,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1s.

Biographical Catalogue of the Portraits at Longleat, in the County of Wilts. (Stock.)—A good catalogue of the fine though unequal collection of portraits of English worthies which

the affection or pride of many generations accumulated at Longleat is a desideratum, and Miss Boyle has, with creditable diligence, endeavoured to supply the want. Her work is nicely printed and tastefully bound, and it contains one hundred and sixty biographies of the persons represented in the galleries and rooms of Lord Bath's ancestral seat. These biographies are of all sorts of lengths, from half-a-dozen pages to half-a-dozen lines; and sometimes they are brimful of personal gossip, sometimes mere bald memoranda, such as the cheap peerages vouchsafe. Some of the notices might have been made racier as well as more exact—for instance, that which gives a part of the history of No. 31, a portrait of

Long Tom Thynne of Longleat Hall.

On the other hand, the compiler does her office with discretion and considerable tact, for instance, in dealing with the tragical history of Lady Isabella Thynne (born Rich), whose portrait by Dobson is No. 44 in this collection. It was she who, while the court was at Oxford, lodged in Balliol College, and must have vexed the soul of the Master by her pranks with "Miss Fanshawe," in company with whom she went to morning chapel dressed as an angel. Her ladyship must have sailed pretty close to the wind before Henrietta Maria boxed her ears in public. This book tells us that Lady Isabella and her sister, Lady Diana, had, it was said, provision of their own deaths by meeting their "fetches." It would have been well if references had been given to the authorities employed for the biographies, and some competent student in portraiture should have been consulted about the accuracy not only of the titles of the pictures, not a few of which are questionable, but of the names of the artists to whom the pictures are ascribed; for example, why should the likeness of Sir John Thynne, the builder of Longleat, which is dated 1566, be ascribed to Holbein, who died in 1543? This picture was No. 161 at the National Portrait Exhibition in 1866, and a dozen pens pointed out the error which is here repeated. The author might have added much to the interest of her notices by carrying her researches a little further; for instance, in reference to Old Stone's copy of Van Dyck's portrait of Sir Kenelm Digby, after a concise notice of that worthy's career, we are informed that his wife Venetia (born Stanley) was "buried in a church near Newgate, in a tomb of black marble, with long inscriptions, surmounted by a copper-gilt bust, all destroyed in the Great Fire." It is true that Christ Church, Newgate Street, was wrecked on that occasion, but it is not quite true that the lovely Venetia Digby's effigies were destroyed at that time. A certain curious taker of notes recorded that he saw the bust among a heap of old metal which was set out on a stall for sale! It would have been worth while to have added to these biographies some memoranda of the whereabouts of other portraits of the persons commemorated. For instance, in respect to Frances, Duchess of Richmond, it should have been stated that at Cobham Hall is a very curious likeness of the bold widow who frightened the British Solomon by "setting her cap" at him. Walpole bought a portrait of her which is now at Helmingham; Lord Stamford has another, Manchester Art Treasures, No. 147. C. de Pass and Delaram engraved her effigies; see the 'Adversaria' of Sir W. Musgrave, Brit. Mus. MS. 5722, Plut. clxxxii.

VERNON LEE, who produced an able book in 'Studies of the Eighteenth Century in Italy,' follows this up with another, fully as able, named *Belcaro: being Essays on Sundry Aesthetic Questions* (Satchell & Co.). This is a series of ten articles, partly reprinted from the *Cornhill* and *Fraser's* magazines and the *Contemporary Review*. The title 'Belcaro,' which is the name of a Siennese castle-villa, is simply a fancy title: the sub-heading explains what the book is really about. Its main argument, the con-

ception which underlies its various reasonings and expositions, may be thus briefly stated. In this age of high-strung aesthetics and shrill-pitched idealisms, works of art are assessed by divers criterions, according as they do or do not respond to certain mental and spiritual tests, mainly dependent upon association. In this process we are apt to lose sight of the simple primary fact that the arts of form and colour, sculpture and painting, depend for their value upon what the eye sees, and the art of sound (music) depends for its value upon what the ear hears; therefore the true test is whether the artistic product is pleasing or not to ear and eye—whether it is beautiful. All else is comparatively secondary and adventitious. The art of poetry is less amenable to this test, because its constituents are no longer matters addressed to eye or ear, but are ideas or relations expressed in a harmonious arrangement of human speech; poetry, therefore, implies ethics, and cannot part company with them, although painting, sculpture, and music can leave them aside, and in their intrinsic quality ought to do so. A discerning reader will readily see that this thesis has much sound sense and practical discrimination at its root; also that it is very capable of being pushed to extremes, and of making its proselyte as one-sided in one direction as upholders of the opposing canons of art are in the other direction. Vernon Lee is eminently thoughtful, and not wanting in candour; but he (or she) is, we think, somewhat in extremes, nevertheless. This we take to arise not so much from decided bias of mind as from an overplus of the dangerous gift of writing. She is keenly voluble, and shuffles and cuts her sentences, and deals them out and out again, like a pack of cards. Certainly she has a good deal to say, and very well she says it; but the inclination to be constantly saying runs to excess. Thus the impression left by the whole book is that, clever and expressive as it is, subtle and brilliant, and evincing much grasp of mind and of the subject treated, it was, after all, not greatly wanted. In justice to Vernon Lee it should be added that she does not profess to expound a symmetrical system here, but only to give a number of notes out of a mass written within the last six years. The article 'Ruskinism' is an eloquent tribute to Mr. Ruskin, under the guise of a refutation of his theory of the connexion between ethics and art; it embodies some sound arguments and powerful rejoinders, but is partially unjust to Mr. Ruskin, as representing from one point of view various matters which he, equally conscious of them, had represented from a different point of view. In another article we must object to the over-statement, in the interest of a theory, that the sculptured Olympic 'Jove,' the School of Athens, and the oratorio of the 'Messiah' were produced by their respective authors without any sense of poetry; and that the merit of the air "He was despised," in this oratorio, does not depend upon its expressiveness. It depends partly upon expressiveness as well as partly upon fine musical form. In other words, the merit of the air would be diminished if it were beautiful and inexpressive instead of beautiful and expressive—a statement in which Vernon Lee herself might be expected to concur upon reflection. In the article 'Orpheus and Eurydice,' which relates to a Greek bas-relief in the Villa Albani, supposed by some connoisseurs to represent Antiope and her sons, the author does not appear to be aware that a nearly similar bas-relief is in the Naples Museum, and is there called (as she contends it ought to be) 'Orpheus, Eurydice, and Mercury.' We could say a good deal more about this book as the product of a remarkably acute critical mind; it would bear to be read a second time, and would, spite of any defects or overdoing, be found to repay the trouble.

NEW PRINTS.

By way of companion and contrast to 'An Old Monarch,' as mezzotinted by Mr. H. Simmons after Mlle. R. Bonheur's noble picture of a lion's head, Mr. L. Lefèvre has published a print by the same artist entitled 'An Humble Servant,' and representing the head and shoulders of a young ass. An artist's proof of this plate hangs before us. It is an admirable reproduction of a masterly and vigorous study from nature. The donkey, one of the painter's home favourites, is in the act of looking under his eyebrows at the spectator, and slowly waving his ears to catch words of recognition. As a piece of mezzotinting the print is of the happiest order. The breadth of the effect of the picture, the peculiarities of the shaggy and knotty hide of the animal, and its coloration, which may be styled *en camaïeu*, and is almost monochromatic, are all elements in favour of the print of which the engraver has made fortunate use.

The Autotype Company has puzzled us by its present of a triptych. Not even the manuscript explanation which was sent with it has enabled us clearly to understand what Herr Schmalz meant by his design. The work consists of photographic fac-similes of elaborately finished and excessively smooth drawings in blacklead pencil (I). The first picture is named 'The Still, Silent Past,' and represents a dead young woman, naked except for a black crape dress, leaning back against a pedestal, on the top of which is a tiger's skull fractured. At her side is a tripod filled with we do not know what. In the distance is what may be a graveyard, beyond that a gaol, most remote is a sky which may belong to any effect but daylight. The second design is called 'The Dim, Mystic Future,' and it shows another young woman in full face before us. There is a star above her hair. The expression of her mouth suggests that she tastes something which is very bitter, for her teeth are set, her lips are drawn in, her eyelids are lifted on vacancy, and her black eyes have no expression to speak of. 'The Present Bitter Sweet' shows a third young woman, doubtless a somewhat imprudent bacchante. Her hair is bound with flowers, and she holds a lyre. There is a worn expression in eyes that are somewhat bleared; the contours of the nose are swollen, the cheeks shrunken, and the lips dry. There is no doubt about the meaning of this example; the "present bitter sweet" is in prose a headache. But what the background means neither ourselves nor the Autotype Company can say. We turned Herr Schmalz's triptych upside down, but gained nothing by the experiment. Having made out thus little of his meaning, let us turn to the technique of the figures, and compliment the draughtsman on his learned drawing, exquisite flesh modelling, and the extraordinary finish of his figures.

From the same publishers we have a very large photograph, on which a vast amount of pains was needlessly expended to make it autographic, of a drawing by Mr. R. Elmore, entitled 'Carnarvon Castle, Twilight.' Although there is no absence of sentiment or expression in the misty distance on our left and in the sky, and there is energy in the dash of the glittering water in the foreground, we are sorry to be forced to tell Mr. Elmore that, to say nothing of nature or of Turner, we never saw Carnarvon Castle so like a piece of a third-rate stage scene, or look so devoid of grandeur as in this large and pretentious landscape of his.

If we were to receive *Black and White Sketches by Members of the Glasgow Art Club*, which Messrs. Gillespie Brothers, of Glasgow, have sent us, as fairly representing the technical powers of the artists of that city, it would be evident that incompetence is the rule there. Nearly fifty sketches comprise but one which could not be executed by the pupils of an ordinary ladies' school.

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NOTES FROM ROME.

THE catacombs of Domitilla, on the Via Ardeatina, rank among the earliest in the neighbourhood of Rome. Flavia Domitilla, who, according to unquestionable documents, owned the splendid villa and grounds above during her uncle Domitian's reign, and who had embraced the Gospel, allowed her Christian brethren to be buried within the precincts of her estate. The immense subterranean cemetery, which now extends far away around the original nucleus, is not entirely a work of the first century of our era. At the beginning there were only small isolated groups of crypts, at large intervals, in which eminent Christians had been allowed to secure their last resting-place *ex indulgentia Flaviæ Domitillæ*. It was only at a later period, perhaps not before the third century, that cross galleries were excavated to connect the original deeply venerated *cubicula*, so as to make an uninterrupted network of catacombs from one end to the other of the *predium*.

One of these antique *cubicula*, recently discovered and excavated, is absolutely unique as regards the style of its decorations. It looks more like a room of a Pompeian house than a Christian crypt. Its architectural paintings, with groups of tiny columns supporting fantastic friezes and enclosing pastoral landscapes, can be compared to the frescoes of the golden house of Nero, of the house of Germanicus on the Palatine, &c., but find no parallel whatever in the whole of the Roman catacombs.

Above the *arcosolium* the name of the titular of this conspicuous tomb is engraved, "Ampliatius." The size and the beauty of the letters, the peculiarity of a single cognomen in a possessive case, the fact that a man of inferior condition* should have had the honour of such a tomb, the fact that at a later period a staircase has been cut, to provide a direct communication between the tomb and the ground above for the accommodation of pilgrims, the care used to keep the tomb in good order (as shown by later careful restorations), all these circumstances make us believe that Ampliatius was a prominent leader of our early Christian brotherhood.

Such being the case, the mind runs at once to the paragraph of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans (xvi. 8), "Greet Amplias my beloved in the Lord"; and one feels inclined to kneel before the august tomb of the most beloved friend of the apostle. However, when discoveries of this kind happen, it is wise to proceed with the utmost caution, and take into consideration every detail, I dare say, almost from a sceptical point of view.

No doubt the *cubiculum* of Ampliatius was hollowed out of the rock and decorated in the first century of our era. The paleography of the inscription is such that it may be attributed to the second half of the first century, or, better still, to the first half of the second. The prototype of the letters engraved above the tomb must be found in inscriptions not cut in marble, but in painted official characters. It is possible that many years after the *depositio* of Ampliatius his name, painted at first on the white plaster, should have been engraved in marble. As regards Ampliatius himself, it is true that Greek tradition makes him die when bishop of the province of Moesia (Baronio, 'Ad Martyr.' 31 Octob.), but the tradition is derived from an apocryphal source. Others doubt whether all the salutations of Paul's epistle are addressed to the faithful actually residing in Rome, and belonging to the Roman *Ecclesia* (Renan, 'St. Paul,' lxxvii.). Another difficulty arises from the fact that in the same *cubiculum* of Ampliatius another inscription has been found, engraved in marble, between two painted peacocks, above the *arcosolium*. The inscription reads as follows:—

AVRELIAE BONIFATIAE
CONIVGI INCOMPARABILI
VERAE CASTITATIS FEMINAE
QVAE VIXIT ANN. XXV. M. II
DIEB. IIII. HOR. VI
AVREL. AMPLIATVS. CVM
GORDIANO. FILIO.

Although the name Aurelius is not uncommon on tombstones of the first century found in this very cemetery of Domitilla (it belonged, in fact, to Petronilla herself, called the daughter of St. Peter), still there is no doubt that the epitaph of Aurelius Ampliatius belongs to the second century. As regards the cognomen Bonifatia (derived not from *bonum facere*, as it is commonly believed, but from *bonum fatum*), it seems to have come into fashion towards the middle of the second century. At any rate, this Aurelius Ampliatius, husband of Aurelia Bonifatia, and father of Gordianus, may be the son, the grandson, or even a later descendant of the man in whose memory the tomb was originally built.

Shall we recognize this man as the friend of St. Paul? I do not think it is yet time to come to a conclusion. Further excavations in and around the crypt may disclose fresh particulars and lead to the discovery of additional documents, either engraved in marble or painted and scratched on the plaster. The excavations have already begun, under the leadership of De Rossi.

The last house which obstructed the view of Agrippa's Pantheon, the Palazzo Vettori Bianchi, at the corner of the Piazza della Minerva and the Via della Palombella, has been demolished within the last three weeks. It was known, from Flaminio Vacca's account, that when the palace was built, two centuries and a half ago, a marble staircase, with steps well worn, had been discovered in the foundations. The steps are gone, but the staircase itself has been rediscovered, together with other halls of the baths. This enterprise of clearing the Pantheon from its ugly and unworthy surroundings has been conceived and carried to an end by Commendatore Baccelli, the Minister of Public Instruction, with such a determined will and such a firm hand that the Romans themselves show amazement at the sudden transformation of that neighbourhood.

From the 20th of July to the end of January, houses measuring 450 feet of frontage on the Via della Rotonda, della Palombella, and della Minerva have disappeared; 20,000 square feet of Agrippa's Baths excavated; 11,000 square feet of the walls of the Pantheon restored to public admiration; 18,000 cubic feet of *débris* carted away; and 450 feet of substruction-walls to the thoroughfares around have been built.

The Laconicum of the baths, as it appears now, is an oblong hall, measuring 162 feet by 71, with two doors on the narrow sides, and an apse back to back with the Pantheon. The vault was supported by eight fluted columns, 3 feet in diameter, of *pavonazetto* marble, with Corinthian capitals. The frieze is a perfect wonder of decorative sculpture, with dolphins and shells and tridents beautifully enlaced together. There are pieces enough to restore in their proper places one whole column and about 35 feet of the entablature. The pavement of the hall is inlaid with coloured marbles, and in the centre of the apse there is a huge pedestal for a group or a colossal statue.

On the other side of the Pantheon the Municipality is engaged in widening and lengthening the Piazza della Rotonda. The houses facing the piazza on the east side have already been bought and will soon be demolished; the same fate awaits the block of houses between the Piazza della Rotonda and della Maddalena. These works, although undertaken in order to place the Pantheon in a better light, in the centre of a large square, which might afford on every side the right point of perspective, as it was the case in ancient times, are anxiously watched also by scientific people. There are many points connected with the

topography and architecture of the Pantheon and its neighbourhood which are not yet well ascertained. Such is, for instance, the question concerning a monumental arch which stood in the centre of the square, opposite Agrippa's masterpiece. In the Middle Ages the arch was called "Arcus Pietatis"; it is placed "ante S. Mariam Rotundam" by the 'Mirabilia,' and is connected also with an hospital called "Maddalena, alias Bactensium, prope S. Mariam Rotundam, iuxta arcum Pietatis." Its name is evidently derived from the bas-reliefs, which represented provinces and nations kneeling before the Roman conqueror, and raising their hands to implore mercy (Pietà). The rough and simple fancy of mediæval Romans identified these bas-reliefs with the famous legend of Trajan's mercy towards the widow whose son had been murdered; and no wonder that the legend should be repeated by the 'Mirabilia,' the "Baedeker" of the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, full of the most conspicuous absurdities which men of that age could conceive. Even Dante Allighieri, "quel savio gentil che tutto seppe," not only believed the story, but took it up as the subject of the only episode of the 'Divina Commedia' in which he describes a monument which he had actually seen and admired among the ruins of Rome. See 'Purgatorio,' canto x., "Quivi era storiata l'alta gloria," &c. A portion of this triumphal arch was discovered under Alexander VII. Pietro Sante Bartoli, an eye-witness, gives the following account: "Opposite the Pantheon, in a cellar, the basement of a marble monument was discovered; some blocks were taken out, given up to Pope Alexander, and used for the restoration of the portico; others were allowed to remain undisturbed, because the walls of the house rested upon them." This house is expected to disappear now, and I hope we shall find enough of the arch to tell us something more definite about its real name, its age, its construction.

Two statues have been found since the beginning of February, one in the Via Venezia, on the north slope of the Viminal, one in the Piazza V. Emmanuele, on the Esquiline. The first one, although headless, can be surely recognized as Hebe in the act of pouring the contents of a goblet into a cup which is held by the left hand. The drapery is an excellent piece of workmanship; it looks so light, so transparent, that the lovely outline of the veiled body can be traced to the minutest details. The other statue represents a Gaulish prisoner, well preserved, but of inferior workmanship.

The excavations of the valley of the Forum and of the Sacra Via are cut in two and disfigured by a lofty embankment of earth, running across from the church of S. Maria Liberatrice to S. Lorenzo in Miranda. This embankment has been allowed to remain there for years, because it afforded the easiest and shortest way of communication between the Carinae and the Velabrum. The town and the Government have now agreed to build a bridge across the Forum, and to remove the embankment. The works began on February 6th; they are being pushed on at such speed that by the middle of March not an inch of rubbish will be left on that sacred spot; and the whole line of the Sacra Via, from its origin near the Coliseum to its end on the Capitol, will be exposed to view. If we recollect the state of the Forum some ten years ago, when only a little corner of the Basilica Julia and of the Temple of the Dioscuri had been excavated, and compare it with the Forum as it appears to-day, an uninterrupted sheet of classical ground, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the progress accomplished in so short a time. March, 1882, will remain a famous date in the history of the Forum, marking as it does the end of an enterprise which has lasted more than four centuries.

We have little hope of discovering anything valuable underneath the embankment. The

* The name Ampliatius belongs to servants and freedmen; it was never used by men of rank, either pagan or Christian.

exact site of the Arcus Fabianus may be determined, as well as the beginning of the street which led from the Sacra Via to the Forum of Peace, passing between the Temple of Faustina and the Rotunda of Romulus. Perhaps another street may be traced, the Vicus Vestre, leading from the temple of the goddess to the Nova Via. What I feel almost sure of recovering are some more fragments of the "fasti consulares et triumphales capitolini." In 1876 they were found on the north side of the embankment, in 1879 on the south side; there is no reason why they should not appear in the space between these two points.

RODOLFO LANCIANI.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Dr. SCOTT, the head master of Westminster School, has written a letter to some of the daily papers which is evidently intended for a reply to a notice which appeared in the *Athenæum* last week. His defence of the alterations which have been made in Ashburnham House is but another illustration of the fact that the school authorities fail to appreciate the value of the buildings of which they have obtained possession. Dr. Scott says that they have "done nothing beyond removing the unsightly outhouse and dead wall towards Little Dean's Yard, which are no longer required." Now the "unsightly outhouse" was a building of the sixteenth century, and the "dead wall" enclosed the forecourt, which was a very characteristic feature of the old house. They were required so long as it remained a canon's residence, and will have to be replaced at the, we hope, not far distant day when it becomes so again. This defence does but confirm what we have said from the beginning, that the precious remains contained in these houses are not safe in the hands of the school body. Sooner or later it must be said of the whole, that it is "no longer required," and must give place to new, better fitted for school purposes. We are glad to learn from Dr. Scott that the school have engaged Mr. Bodley as their architect, for we are sure that whatever is done by him will be done well. But the question is now one not of architectural taste, but of history; and we do not know that Mr. Bodley has made the buildings of Westminster Abbey a special study. His treatment of them remains to be seen. We hope, however, that his name will not be made use of to screen destruction for which he is not really responsible.

Dr. Scott complains of our speaking of the wealth of his school. No one, to our knowledge, has ever asserted that the endowments of Westminster equal those of St. Paul's; but the difference between the schools lies in this, that while St. Paul's accepts accomplished facts and is determined to devote its money to providing education for a thousand day boys, Westminster spends a large portion of its income in paying nearly half its quota of boarders for living in a part of London alleged by Dr. Scott himself, in a letter to the Dean and Chapter, to be unfavourable to the morals, if not also to the health, of the boys.

Dr. Scott says that the numbers at the school were "carelessly" given by the secretary as 215, and that they really are 225.

NOTES FROM ATHENS.

At the annual meeting of the Archaeological Society, held a few days ago, the Secretary, Prof. Kumanudes, made his report on the works of the year. Excavations have taken place in Epidaurus and Tanagra, about which I have already informed your readers. The commencement of the explorations at Eleusis is again postponed. The chief reason is the desire to secure, through the purchase of some cottages, to the Society the full possession of the ground which forms the precinct of the Temple. The Society intends shortly to erect a building of its own in the village of Schimatari, which occupies the site of the ancient Tanagra, to serve as a local museum. The

monastery of Sagmatà has contributed to this object by the gift of a suitable piece of land. Of the antiquities purchased for the Society's museum, a leaden anchor with the inscription ΣΩΤΕΡΑ deserves mention.

I have in an earlier letter made mention of the overtures of the French Government, which desired to commence extensive excavations at Delphi. Now it is the Greek Archaeological Society that offers to undertake the task; only it asks the Greek Government to compensate the inhabitants of the village of Kastri, about nine hundred in number, and remove them elsewhere. Some time ago this would have been easy. Repeated earthquakes had frightened and half ruined the villagers, who would have been glad to sell their cottages for a trifle; but for some years past they have lived in security, and they have been awakened by some self-seeking neighbours to a sense of the value of their habitations built over ancient ruins, and a sum of something like 10,000*l.* is asked. The Government will, however, have to make up its mind to the sacrifice. Who shall undertake the task of excavation, whether it shall be the Greeks or the French, is to science a matter of indifference. It may, however, be hoped that the Archaeological Society is in a position to secure everything necessary for a thorough and systematic exploration of ancient Delphi.

Five Art Cossip.

LAST week we announced that Miss Bewick had generously anticipated her own and her late sister's bequest to the Print Room, and that Mr. Reid is fully occupied in arranging this magnificent gift in the King's Library, British Museum, where all the world may study the art of the Bewicks. Again we have to record a noble gift to the Department from an artist's daughter. Miss Pye has presented to the nation six volumes, containing 1,321 impressions from her father's plates, the majority being landscapes, the 91 larger of which were used as frontispieces to the illustrated pocket-books in vogue during John Pye's prime; the 1,230 smaller works were printed at the heads of the pages appropriated to the months in those annuals. With very few exceptions they are proofs, and the whole were engraved or finished by Pye's hands or under his direction. The plates were engraved for—1. 'The Polite Repository,' 1813 to 1858, fifteen prints yearly for forty-six years, i.e., 46 frontispieces and 644 head plates, being 690 examples. 2. 'The Royal Repository,' 1817 to 1839, fifteen plates annually for twenty-three years, i.e., 23 frontispieces and 322 head plates, being 345 examples. 3. 'The Souvenir, or Pocket Tablet,' 1822 to 1843, thirteen plates annually for twenty-two years, i.e., 22 frontispieces and 264 head plates, being 286 in all. Every student knows the exquisite beauty of these gems of art, on which the great engraver lavished all his skill. These plates were engraved from drawings by Havell, Prout, Reinagle, Cuiett, and other English draughtsmen of the period. The collection was formed by Pye and by him given to the late Mr. Watts, Professor of Music, after whose death, which occurred long before that of his friend, the whole came again into the hands of the donor.

The British Archaeological Association have accepted the invitation of the Mayor and Town Council of Plymouth to hold their annual congress this year in that town.

The exhibition of pictures of the sea, in the Fine-Art Society's Gallery, New Bond Street, and the Winter Exhibition of the Institute of Water-Colour Painters will be closed to-day (Saturday).

The Burlington Fine-Arts Club proposes to hold an exhibition of prints which shall illustrate the history of wood engraving.

UNDER the auspices of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings Mr. William

Morris delivered, on the 23rd ult., at the Kensington Vestry Hall, the first of the series of lectures which were enumerated in the *Athenæum*, p. 198. The subject was 'The Historical Development of Pattern Designing.' The meeting was so great a success that the hall was crowded, and the Society has determined to print and publish the animated and learned discourse of the author of 'The Earthly Paradise.' Mr. R. S. Poole's lecture on 'The Egyptian Tomb and Future State' will be delivered on the 9th inst., in the same hall, at 5 p.m.

A DESCENDANT of Paul Sandby, R.A., the water-colour painter, and of his brother Thomas Sandby, the first Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy, is anxious to collect materials for a biography of these artists, and would be very thankful for access or reference to, or the loan of, any letters or papers relating to them or their works. Letters will find him addressed to Mr. William Sandby, 28, Westbourne Park Road, London, W.

THE private view of the General Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings, Dudley Gallery, is appointed for to-day (Saturday). The gallery will be opened to the public on Monday next.

ON Monday next, and two following days, M. Thibaudau, of Green Street, Leicester Square, will have on view some of the more important objects of art belonging to the late M. Benjamin Fillon, the whole of which will be sold at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris, on the 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th instant. This collection is famous for antique bronzes, Merovingian jewellery, and antique, Middle Age, and Renaissance coins and medals. There is a fine thirteenth century ivory statuette of the Virgin, from the Abbey of Ourcamp, near Noyon. The Limoges enamels include 'Guy de Montfaucon contemplating Christ on the Cross,' a splendid picture on copper, which is attributed to Jean Penicaud I.; besides, the collection boasts of Persian ware, Palissy plates, china, pictures, drawings, and engravings. Among the paintings are works ascribed to Botticelli, Dumoustier, and Ghirlandajo (portrait of Raphael Maffei of Volterra). The drawings include those which bear the names of Berchem, Clouet, David, David d'Angers, Delacroix, Van Dyck (the portrait of A. Cornelissen), Greuze, Ingres, Jordans, Lefevre, Lagneau, Claude, I. Van Ostade, Porbus, Titian, and other masters.

ON excavating the site of old houses pulled down to allow enlargement of the Stock Exchange, some stone foundations were laid bare on Saturday last. These are Gothic, and comprise the remains of rooms, including a Gothic arch, and they, it is supposed, formerly belonged to the buildings of the Augustine Friars, which extended over the ground in that neighbourhood.

MR. SIMMONS has, at the request of Mlle. Rosa Bonheur, undertaken to engrave a plate after the painter's large picture of a lion, lioness, and cubs in their lair, called 'The Lion at Home.' This picture will be included in a collection of works of art which Mr. Lefevre, for whom the engraving is to be made, will shortly exhibit in King Street, St. James's.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 25th ult. the following pictures, the property of the proprietors of the *Graphic*: P. H. Calderon, Out of Reach, 210*l.* J. E. Millais, Little Mrs. Gamp (including the copyright), was bought in at 1,102*l.*

THE projectors of the Lynn and Fakenham Railway are meditating, and in some danger of carrying out, an act of vandalism of unusual audacity—nothing less than carrying their railroad through the close at Norwich, and even, it is said, setting down a station in immediate contiguity to the cathedral. Dean Goulburn has addressed a letter to the local newspapers protesting against the proposed invasion of his territory. Unfortunately the letter will by no means help on the cause which he has under-

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taken to advocate. When the Dean of Norwich pleads for the close on the ground that it is a "secluded spot for the purposes of study and devotion," the quiet contempt of facts can only provoke a smile. But when he goes on to urge that the construction of this railway will involve "the possession by the company and the probable demolition of the ancient watergate of the Benedictine cathedral monastery," a Norwich man born and bred may be pardoned if he hears with impatience such a plea coming from such a quarter. The picturesque upper story of this "watergate of the Benedictine cathedral monastery" was pulled down by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, within the memory of man, to save the annual expense of trifling repairs. After this the less Dr. Goulburn mentions the matter the better. Let all that can be done be done, and done promptly, to keep the railway from the precincts. But for the reverend and very reverend custodians, immersed in study and devotion, who have had the keeping of the close for three centuries or so, unless tradition does them gross injustice they have more to answer for in the way of vandalism than many railways.

HERE A. MENZEL intends to send to the next *Salon* his large picture, entitled, 'Le Marché de Véroné.' The able Prussian artist lived for a considerable period in the city he has illustrated.

PART of the collection of pictures accumulated by M. Dumas fils has been dispersed by auction. Among the important examples was 'Clair de Lune,' by Daubigny, which was sold for 10,000 francs. Few of the other paintings, although most of them bore great names, realized more than 1,000 fr. The greater number produced less than 500 fr. each.

THE Dutch historical and genre painter Heer Alexander Hugo Bakker Korff is dead, aged fifty-seven years. His first important picture was 'Frederic-Henry on his Death-bed.' Then followed the 'Massacre of the Innocents,' and a considerable number of satirical pictures of small size, designed to ridicule the follies of elderly ladies who mimicked the airs of their youth and retained the costumes of the beginning of the century.

THE *Courrier de l'Art* says that M. Jules Goupil will be represented at the next *Salon* by two paintings, 'Portrait de Madame Camille Sée' and 'Portrait d'Enfant en Pied.'

M. MASPERO has been working for some time near Esneh, at a small step pyramid, but nothing has been found.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"Since conflicting rumours reach us about the anticipated removal of the sculptures in the Uffizi galleries to some strictly archaeological museum, it is as well, perhaps, to state the plain facts of the matter. In 1880 the Ministry decided that all the remains of antiquity in Florence, whether classic, Egyptian, or Etruscan, should be collected in the Palazzo della Crocetta, Via Faenza. The Egyptian and Etruscan collections are already housed there, and well exhibited and scientifically classified. But the Greek and Roman statues still remain, with the paintings of Raphael and Mantegna for a background, in the Tribune; and the Hall of Inscriptions is still a model of fit and beautiful arrangement to the museums of the world. The statues will be missed from the Uffizi; but for their own sakes it may be better that they should be placed apart, and it would certainly be well that they should have a light less forced and blotted with shadow than the top light necessary to the paintings. I hear that the projected gallery in the garden of the Crocetta Palace will be lighted from above; but as nothing yet is definitely settled, I trust this decision may be reconsidered, and the statues lighted as much as possible from all sides. I trust also that the charming disposition of the tablets, altars, and tombs in the Hall of Inscriptions may serve as a background to the groups and single figures in the new museum. One good result of the change is pretty certain. The Niobides are to be placed in a large hall built for the purpose, and are to be rearranged 'in the best possible manner.' Whatever result be attained, at least it must be better than the confused and distracted oblong of pointing, shrinking, and flying figures which now disfigures the large

hall in the Uffizi. The statues at present in the Tribune will be arranged in a similar room, uniting the two lateral galleries which are to occupy the ground floor and garden of the Crocetta Palace."

"H. W." writes from Naples, under date of February 23rd:—

"A discovery has lately been made in Pompeii which will have much interest for the readers of the *Athenæum*. 'Traces,' says the report which I copy, 'have been found of a most affecting scene. A mother, beaten down and surrounded by the *lapilli* which had been rained down from Vesuvius, was holding on high an infant, already nearly reduced to a skeleton, to save it from her own unhappy fate. In this she did not succeed, for the child perished with her. Liquid plaster of paris, as has been the practice for some years in such cases, having been poured in, traces of human bones were perceived, as also the hollow occasioned by the consumption of the body. This operation revealed the living form of the infant held on high, and supported on her head by the hands of the mother. These were adorned by gold bracelets, indicating, perhaps, the superior condition of the sufferer. Of the remains of the mother, owing to the nature of the lower stratum of *lapilli* in which they were buried, it has been impossible to ascertain the *forma*. Only the remains of the skeleton, with some pins and pieces of money, have been recovered. A photograph of the infant, with the hands of its mother, has been made from the cast. The plaster, which contains the bones of the child and of the hands of the mother, has been placed in the little museum in Pompeii, together with those of many others preserved in a similar manner; but, affecting as they are, there is none which tells such a lamentable tale as that of the mother attempting to save her child."

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies. Mr. Walter Macfarren's Orchestral Concerts.

THE second Philharmonic Concert, on Thursday week, was chiefly interesting on account of the performance for the first time in England of Liszt's symphonic poem 'Hungaria.' The introduction of such a work in a programme of the Philharmonic Society is a noteworthy sign of the times. The 'Hungaria' is the ninth in the series of twelve "Symphonische Dichtungen," which were the outcome of Liszt's artistic life at Weimar, and was published in 1856. The composer does not in this instance furnish any clue to the meaning of the music, and no one is bound to accept the explanations and conjectures of other writers on the subject. But the title and the character of the work are almost sufficient to indicate the ideas which Liszt intended to illustrate. The opening *Largo con duolo* in D minor obviously expresses the unhappy condition of Hungary under foreign despotism, and this is the most pleasing and successful portion of the work. The rhythms and progressions are agreeably characteristic of Magyarland, one phrase in particular being as eloquent as anything Liszt has ever penned. A warlike tone gradually takes the place of these sad utterances, and a march in B major, *allegro eroico*, indicates the commencement of a conflict which rages with terrible fury, and is eventually decided in favour of the enslaved people—a jubilant peroration, in which a lively national air figures prominently, bringing the piece to an end. The composer, out of compassion to his hearers, has suggested an abbreviation of the working out, except on occasions of special significance; but Thursday's audience was treated to the work in its entirety, and it must candidly be confessed that the noise produced by the enormous mass of brass and percussion was truly suggestive of the horrors of a

battle-field. But if music of this kind is entitled to consideration as art work it is difficult to perceive why a like claim should not be advanced on behalf of Jullien's 'British Army' Quadrille. In portions of 'Hungaria' the impressions produced are not pleasurable, but the reverse, and to that extent it must fail to command acceptance from musicians. At the same time everything that Liszt has written should be heard at least once, and credit is, therefore, due to the Philharmonic Society for introducing the work, and to Mr. Cusins for the very great pains he had obviously taken to secure a good performance. Whether the result would have precisely satisfied the composer is, of course, more than can be said. Apart from the symphonic poem the concert was not in any way remarkable. Herr Scharwenka gave an extremely vigorous but rather unsympathetic interpretation of Schumann's Piano-forte Concerto; and the other orchestral items were Mozart's 'Jupiter' Symphony and Beethoven's 'Leonora' Overture, No. 3. Madame Marie Roze sang Gluck's 'Divinités du Styx,' and, in English, Berlioz's 'L'Absence' from 'Les Nuits d'Été'; and Madame Trebelli contributed two operatic airs.

The Sacred Harmonic Society performed 'The Martyr of Antioch,' Mendelssohn's 42nd Psalm, and a new 'Te Deum' by Mr. W. G. Cusins, on Friday week. In Mr. Sullivan's work Miss Annie Marriott sustained the arduous part of Margarita with considerable artistic success, the other soloists being Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. F. King. Miss Beebe was engaged as soprano in the other works, but, in consequence of mistaking the time of commencement, arrived too late for Mendelssohn's Psalm, and Mrs. Suter, who happened to be among the audience, was called upon at a moment's notice to take her place. Mr. Cusins's setting of the 'Te Deum' is ambitious rather in manner than in extent. Laudably anxious to avoid conventional phraseology, he indulges with the utmost freedom in chromatic and startling progressions, but these seldom produce really good musical effects. Occasionally, as in the soprano solo, "To Thee all angels," and the tenor solo, "Thou art the King," the treatment almost reaches the point of impressiveness, but more frequently it is laboured and unsatisfactory. Mr. Cusins conducted his own work, which was well performed, M. Sainton directing the rest of the programme. The future of the Sacred Harmonic Society is not yet decided, the question being left for consideration at another meeting of the members. It may safely be said that the dolorous character of the report of the committee took every one by surprise, although it was known that the finances of the Society were not in a flourishing condition. But it is clear that if there is an average loss of 100% a concert, except when 'The Messiah' and 'Elijah' are given, the end must come unless the expenses can be greatly reduced. The feeling of regret must be universal that an institution once wealthy and powerful for good should be brought to such a pass through failing confidence on the part of the public. The committee state, however, that the late Mr. Bowley foresaw this crisis, "and that one special reason which weighed

with him in devising extraneous undertakings was the hope that by their means the existence of the Society might be prolonged." It is understood that the aid here referred to will not in future be at the Society's command, and this fact has probably heightened the conviction that the time has now arrived for a cessation of the struggle against the inevitable. It is obvious that nothing short of thorough reform and reconstruction can avert the impending fate, and it remains to be seen whether the members will prefer such radical changes to the alternative of dissolution.

It was a bold venture on the part of Mr. Walter Macfarren to undertake a series of orchestral concerts this season, when so many competitors are in the field; but the result of the first performance last Saturday evening was far more encouraging than might have been anticipated, popular prices and the presence of some favourite works in the programme contributing doubtless to swell the audience. Of the performance itself scarcely any criticism is required, nothing unfamiliar to musicians being presented. The standard works were Beethoven's c minor Symphony, the overtures to 'Oberon' and 'Zauberflöte,' and Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, the last named being played with much expression and brilliancy by M. Sainton. The concert-giver brought forward his own Concertstück in E for pianoforte, neatly rendered by Miss Margaret Gyde, and his overture 'King Henry V.,' composed for the recent Norwich Festival. The physical disadvantage under which Mr. Macfarren laboured compelled him to conduct entirely from memory, and it may fairly be said that the rendering of the various works under his *bâton* was noteworthy for precision and vigour. The orchestra of seventy performers is of first-rate quality.

THE PROPOSED ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

We have abstained up to the present time from taking any part in the discussion as to the Royal College of Music because hitherto the question has been brought forward in so indefinite a form that little good appeared likely to result from ventilation of the subject. The meeting summoned by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace last Tuesday has so far changed the position of affairs, by bringing the matter forward in a more practical shape, that it may now be well to offer some remarks upon the scheme, suggested by what fell from the various speakers on that occasion.

The meeting of Tuesday was in all respects a representative gathering. When it is said that the speakers were, besides the Prince himself, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Rosebery, the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Stafford Northcote, and that among the audience were to be seen nearly all the most eminent musicians of the country, the significance of the occasion will be evident. An earnest endeavour is about to be made to found in this country a musical institution similar to the Conservatoires of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. It will be remembered that in 1876 the National Training School for Music was founded at South Kensington with a somewhat similar object. There are, however, important differences between this school and the proposed college. The school was endowed by various corporate bodies and private individuals for a term of five years, during which time it has unquestionably done much good work. At the end of that period, for reasons into which it is not now to our pur-

pose to inquire, some of the scholarships were not renewed, while others were continued for one year only; and the school is now about to close. It is desired to raise a fund for the college the interest of which will be sufficient for its permanent maintenance, so that, when once established, it will not be dependent upon private munificence.

In the admirable address with which the Prince of Wales opened the proceedings on Tuesday, his Royal Highness gave a very clear and well-considered account of the intentions of the promoters of the Royal College. It is designed first for the free education, and in some cases the maintenance also, of those who possess musical talent, but who have not the means for its cultivation. For this purpose it is proposed that at least one hundred free scholarships should be founded, and that the holders of fifty of these should be maintained as well as educated. The probable cost is estimated at 80*l.* and 40*l.* per pupil. It would also be desirable to found two fellowships for deserving artists. All free scholars should be elected by competition. But as it is sought to make the Royal College a truly national institution, paying pupils, whether professional or amateur, would also be admitted. With regard to the locality, the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 were prepared to grant the necessary land for their building from the estate which they hold at South Kensington, while Mr. Freahe has generously offered as a nucleus the house at present occupied by the National Training School for Music. The governing body would consist of a Council, of which the Prince of Wales would be President, and of a Committee of Management appointed by the Council.

Such, in the fewest words, is the outline of the proposed scheme, and it is one which, if properly carried out, ought, we believe, to command the confidence and support both of musicians and of the general public. The first question which suggests itself is the very important one as to the raising of the necessary funds. The Prince of Wales stated that the minimum annual expense of the college, as designed, would be from 10,000*l.* to 12,000*l.* This represents a capital of 250,000*l.* to 300,000*l.* In comparison with such an amount as this, the sum already promised (about 25,000*l.*) is a mere drop in the bucket. We are very far from wishing in the slightest degree to discourage the scheme—on the contrary, we would give it our warmest support; but the one and the chief difficulty ought to be looked fairly in the face. It is impossible to say what may be the result of the appeal to the country made by his Royal Highness on Tuesday, but he would be a very sanguine man who would predict that funds to the amount of about a quarter of a million sterling would be forthcoming in reply to the solicitation. All the large conservatories of the Continent receive Government aid. Are we to infer from the presence at the meeting of the First Lord of the Treasury that similar help is to be hoped for here? Or are Her Majesty's Commissioners of 1851 willing to do something more than give the 500*l.* per annum which they have already promised?

Assuming that the pecuniary difficulty is surmounted, and that the necessary funds are forthcoming, the question naturally arises, What attitude will the Royal College take towards existing institutions, and especially towards the most important of all, the Royal Academy of Music? It was stated at the meeting on Tuesday that negotiations had been entered into with the Academy, but that these had as yet led to no result. We trust, in the interests both of the college and of the Academy, that the last word has not yet been said on this subject. If the directors and committee of the Royal Academy and those who are promoting the Royal College will meet in a friendly spirit, the advantage to both institutions must be obvious. The Academy possesses a complete organization for educational

purposes in full working order. Why can it not be incorporated as the nucleus of the new college, retaining its name? The proposed institution might then be known as "The Royal College for Music, with which is incorporated the Royal Academy of Music." The existing charter of the Royal Academy is quite sufficiently elastic in its terms to meet all the requirements of the new college. It gives the board of directors almost unlimited powers as to making and altering their laws, electing their officers, and appointing their staff of professors. Under the charter, moreover, the committee of management is appointed by the directors, precisely as proposed on Tuesday by the Prince of Wales. There may be difficulties which have not occurred to us in the way of taking over the charter of the Academy; but we are strongly of opinion that, should no such difficulties exist, the scheme would be alike beneficial to the old and the new institution.

Much of the future of the Royal College, assuming it to be started, will depend upon the composition of its committee of management. The most satisfactory result would probably be obtained by the appointment of a committee half of which consisted of distinguished members of the musical profession, and half of laymen. It would certainly seem advisable also that the chairman of the committee should be elected (as under the Royal Academy charter) by the directors. A committee formed in this manner would be the best fitted to command the confidence of the public.

There is yet one more point of great importance to be mentioned. Rumour has named more than one distinguished foreign professor of music residing in this country as likely to be appointed principal of the new college. Without intending the least disparagement of any of the gentlemen who have been spoken of in connexion with the post, we must enter our most earnest protest against such an appointment—if, indeed, it has ever been seriously contemplated. To place a native of another country, no matter how eminent, at the head of what is intended to be the first musical institution of our land, would be not only an insult to every English musician, but an acknowledgment in the eyes of all Europe that we had no native artist fitted for the position. Anything more calculated to degrade us in the estimation of other nations it is difficult to conceive. We say, without fear of contradiction, that there are Englishmen fully as competent to hold such an important appointment as any musicians that can be found abroad; and it would be truly an inauspicious commencement of the new undertaking to place any foreigner—were it Gounod, Brahms, Verdi, or any man of equal eminence—at the head of what is designed to be, as the Prince of Wales said, "a truly national institution."

Musical Cossip.

'IL TROVATORE' was performed for the only time this season under Mr. Carl Rosa, on Wednesday evening. Madame Blanche Cole was Leonora; Mr. Packard, Manrico; Miss Yorke, Azucena; and Mr. Crotty, the Count di Luna. 'Rienzi' is announced for reproduction this afternoon. The season at Her Majesty's will conclude this day week; but the company will appear subsequently for a fortnight at the Standard Theatre. The few imperfections noted at the first performance of 'Tannhäuser' have now disappeared, and Wagner's opera is a complete success artistically and with the public.

MR. SIMS REEVES was unable to sing at his fourth concert, on Tuesday evening, at St. James's Hall. The artists who actually appeared were Miss Carlotta Elliot, Miss Spenser Jones, Miss Santley, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Herbert Reeves, Mr. Santley, and the Anemoic Union. The last concert of the series will be given on March 21st.

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LAST Saturday's Popular Concert consisted of Mozart's Quintet in D, Chopin's Sonata in E flat minor, Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, Op. 30, No. 2, for piano and violin, and Handel's Violin Sonata in A. Middle. Krebs was the pianist, and Miss Santley the vocalist. The concert of Monday evening was one of the most enjoyable of the present season. The concerted works were Mendelssohn's Quartet in D, Op. 44, No. 1, and Schubert's Trio in E flat, Op. 100, the latter one of its composer's most individual creations, but too frequently thrust aside in favour of its pleasing but inferior companion in E flat. Miss Agnes Zimmermann introduced Brahms's waltzes for pianoforte, Op. 39. These little pieces are sixteen in number, and, though slight and unpretentious, contain not a little of the Viennese musician's individuality. The four numbers of the second set of Hungarian Dances, subsequently played by Herr Joachim, are, on the whole, less spontaneous than the earlier series, but one of them, No. 20, in D minor, has a singularly plaintive charm. Mr. Abercrombie was deservedly applauded in Handel's "Where'er you walk," but was unfortunate in his second vocal selection and in its execution.

At the eighth of the Kensington Popular Concerts last Tuesday, under the direction of Mr. Ridley Prentice, Schubert's Piano Quintet in A, Op. 114, was included in the programme.

At Mr. Charles Halle's concert last Thursday in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" was performed for the second time. The soloists engaged were Miss Orridge, Mr. Shakespeare, and Mr. F. King.

The organ recitals given by Dr. Spark in the Leeds Town Hall will be resumed to-day for the season. The recitals are given twice a week, and no charge is made for admission to the body of the hall.

A MEETING in connexion with the Scottish Musical Society will be held in Edinburgh next Wednesday, to consider a scheme for procuring a permanent orchestra for Scotland and establishing an academy of music in Edinburgh.

The orchestral rehearsals of Thomas's "Françoise de Rimini" have commenced at the Paris Opera, and it is now announced by *Le Ménestrel* that the production of the new work may be expected at the latest at the end of the present month.

At Jena the "Persée" of Æschylus has been performed, with new music by M. E. B. The composer who writes under these initials is said to be Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.

It may be remembered that Rossini bequeathed a large sum of money to his native town, Pesaro, for the founding of a musical institute there. The "Conservatorio Rossini" is shortly to be opened. Signor Carlo Pedrotti, one of the most distinguished Italian musicians, has been appointed director. The primary object of the conservatory will be the training of vocalists, but instruction will also be given in other branches of musical art. According to *L'Italia* the institution will have an annual income of 100,000 francs.

MASSENET's "Hérodiade" has been given with great success at La Scala, Milan.

MADAME PAULINE LUCCA will go next month to fulfil an engagement at the Berlin Opera. She is expected in London in June to sing at Covent Garden.

DRAMA

'FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD.'

On Monday, the 27th ult., Messrs. Hardy and Carr's version of "Far from the Madding Crowd" was produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool, and met with an enthusiastic reception. Owing to the controversy on the subject of Mr. Pinero's rival adaptation, an unusual interest was attached to the performance.

Mr. Carr's version—for it seems that the adaptation is chiefly due to his pen—adheres very closely to the novel, of which the plot is too well known to need description. The original story is a pastoral, realistic, but of great beauty, though the swains are clothed in "smock frocks of whitey-brown drabber," and the nymphs wear calico dresses, and on their heads, instead of garlands, have "tilt bonnets covered with nankeen." These rustic surroundings form a delightful background for the heroine, and Mr. Carr is fortunate in his representative of Bathsheba.

When Miss Marion Terry made her first entrance on the stage in an orange-coloured bodice, a skirt and jacket of old figured silk, and a broad-brimmed straw hat, she seemed like a figure stepped out of a canvas of Gainsborough's, who, at the prayer of some modern Pygmalion, had become

A living, breathing woman, excellent
In every attribute of womankind.

Her acting was entirely unconventional and full of picturesque grace and beauty; and although at times in the pathetic passages she appealed very strongly to the feelings of the audience, there was a complete absence of exaggeration in her performance. When she first hears the true history of Fanny Robin's fate, her mental anguish and her difficulty in realizing her husband's guilt were expressed with remarkable power. Again, in the third act, at the reappearance of Sergeant Troy, in whose death she had long believed, her silent despair, too deep for idle tears, and her dazed look of horror at finding herself again in the power of a worthless husband formed a triumph of dramatic art not often seen on the stage.

Miss A. Leighton was successful as Lydia Smalbury, and her efforts were much appreciated by the audience. Mr. C. Kelly's rendering of Gabriel Oak was manly and unaffected, and deserves high praise; but his make-up should be younger, and in the third act his improved circumstances should be shown by some alteration in costume which would place him, outwardly at least, more on terms of equality with the lady of the farm.

It would be extremely difficult to find a satisfactory representative for Sergeant Troy, and it is not surprising that a young actor like Mr. Cartwright should prove unequal to the requirements of such a difficult character. At times he seemed as if he were about to rise to the occasion, but these efforts were not maintained, and in the third act he failed to do justice to the most striking situation of a part which, if adequately performed, would have been one of the most powerful in the piece. Mr. A. Wood as Joseph Poorgrass was amusing and created much laughter, but an undue importance is given to this and the other rustic parts, especially in the first act, a defect, however, which may be easily remedied by judicious pruning of dialogue which sometimes approaches too nearly to burlesque.

The play is certainly good, and Mr. Carr well deserves the call which he received at the end of the piece. It is to be regretted that it was not submitted to a London audience. Its own merits should be sufficient to guarantee its success, and the natural curiosity of playgoers to discover the points of resemblance between the rival versions of Mr. Hardy's well-known novel would probably ensure for it a long run.

In Mr. Carr's version Gabriel Oak not only assumes his own part in the novel, but also that of Farmer Boldwood, and is a more interesting character than Gilbert Hythe in "The Squire," whose double-barrelled gun and reiterated complaints of his unrequited love are somewhat wearisome. At the close of the play Mr. Carr has committed an error in allowing Bathsheba to seek consolation in the arms of Gabriel Oak a few minutes after the violent death of the man who, with all his faults, was still her husband. It is a strong temptation for a dramatist to contrive that the curtain should finally drop on a situation

where the heroine sinks into her lover's arms, and great credit is due to Mr. Pinero for keeping clear of this difficulty under very similar circumstances.

Allusion was made in the notice of "The Squire" which appeared in these columns (*ante*, p. 27) to certain statements set forth by Mr. Hardy and Mr. Carr, implying that Mr. Pinero might possibly have seen and been influenced by their version of the play. The public has now an opportunity of forming a judgment for itself from the internal evidence which a comparison of the two versions affords. Mr. Pinero's treatment of the subject differs widely from that adopted by Mr. Comyns Carr, but it is impossible to deny that there are incidents in the two versions, such as the introduction of the carol, which present strange coincidences. Izod Haggerston in "The Squire" bears a striking resemblance to Will Robin in Mr. Carr's play. Both are gipsies and brothers of a servant girl at the farm, and they are not found in Mr. Hardy's novel.

The creation, however, of the heroes and the heroines of fiction takes place in the unseen realms of fancy, and it is difficult to pronounce a decided opinion on a mysterious process, about which authors themselves are sometimes unconsciously deceived. The question would certainly supply interesting materials for a new chapter in the next edition of "The Curiosities of Literature." G.

Dramatic Gossip.

AMONG contemplated revivals at the Lyceum is "Robert Macaire." In this Mr. Irving will, of course, appear as Robert Macaire. Mr. David James will return to the theatre to play Jacques Strop.

It is a curious fact in connexion with the forthcoming production of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Lyceum that, although many actors of wide experience have been engaged, no single actor has previously been seen in the part he will then assume.

A NEW scene, intended to simplify the action of "The Manager," has been introduced by Mr. Burnand. Some superfluous characters and much superfluous business have also been excised. That an author is sometimes as good a judge as those to whom he is bound to submit his work is attested in the fact that the play in the improved shape it now assumes is what it was when presented to the management.

A QUADRILLE intended to ridicule the "æsthetic craze" has been added to the entertainment at the Opéra Comique, and is danced with much spirit by the Girard troupe. Somewhat late in the season it was introduced into the Covent Garden pantomime. It has survived, however, the entertainment it was intended to support, and has been judged worthy of transference to its present quarters.

THE wife of a well-known marine and landscape painter will presently make her *début* on the stage.

"THE PROMISED LAND," a drama of Messrs. Pettitt and Gordon, has been revived at the Philharmonic, and is played by Miss Lindon, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Barsby, and other members of the company.

Two companies are now playing "The Colonel" in London, one at the Prince of Wales's and a second at the Standard Theatre.

IN the revival of "The Overland Route," with which the next season at the Haymarket will commence, Mr. David James and Mrs. John Wood, who have been specially engaged, will play Mr. and Mrs. Lovibond.

AMONG the claims of Hippolyte Cogniard, whose death we have announced, the invention of the character of Chauvin should not be forgotten. Chauvin appears in "La Cocarde Tricolore," one of the earliest and most popular

works of Cogniard frères. A prayer put in his mouth when about to attack Algiers paints the character which has been accepted as a type of the exaggerated love of glory:—

Daigne écouter ma faible voix;
O Dieu puissant de la victoire!
Si tu nous refusais d' la gloire
Ça s'rait donc la première fois!

Again he sings:—

Tout's les nations étrangères
Contre nous en vain s'uniront,
Avant de franchir nos frontières
Sur tous les corps ell's marcheront.

It seems expedient to assign this character to Cogniard since, in the two authorities most likely to be consulted in England, it is ascribed to Scribe.

'THE GREEN LANES OF ENGLAND,' a drama first played three years ago at the Grecian Theatre, has been revived at the Surrey.

THE only novelties which have attended in Paris the commencement of Lent consist of a version by MM. Busnach and Bouvier of the distasteful novel of the latter, 'La Grande Iza,' given at the Théâtre des Nations, and 'Une Perle,' a commonplace comedy in three acts, by MM. Crisafulli and Bocage, produced at the Comédie Parisienne.

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W. HAND BROWNE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. V.—C. A. P.—T. W. R.—G. R. S.—J. H. H.—C. E. S.—W. and T. W.—J. C. F.—H. C. B.—received.

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